25 AUG 1925

Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind

For the Year 1923-24

LIBRARY

[Price—As. 11 *or* 1*s.* 2*d.*]

BOMBAY
PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS
1925

Obtainable from the Superintendent of Government Printing and Stationery, Bombay, Poona; from the High Commissioner for India, 42 Grosvenor Gardens, S.W. 1, London; or through any recognized Bookseller.

133269

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 22 July, 2017

INDEX TO THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND FOR THE YEAR 1923-24.

A—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

		PAGE
1.	Season	1
2.	Land Revenue	8
3.	Gross Revenue	11
4.	Alienations	13
5.	Net Government Revenue	14
5A.	Non-Agricultural Assessment	16
6.	Miscellaneous Land Revenue	16
7.	Remissions	18
8.	Suspensions	20
9.	Revenue for collection	22
10.	Collections	22
11.	Balances	23
12.	Takavi	24
13.	Area	27
14.	Coercive Processes	29
15.	Trade and Industries	31
16.	Prices	36
17.	Labour and Wages	37
18.	Special Matters	39

Appendix No. I—Contrasted statement showing the gross and net Land Revenue of the Presidency proper for the revenue years 1922-23 and 1923-24, together with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off and of the balances outstanding on account of the year under report and previous years, up to 1st August of each year .. 48

Appendix No. II—Statement showing the Takavi advances made during the year 1923-24 and the progress of the recovery of outstanding balances of advances .. 76

Appendix No. III—Statement showing the details of area in the districts of the Presidency proper during the year 1923-24 .. 84

Appendix No. V—Statement showing the Coercive processes adopted for the realization of Land Revenue and the results thereof in the districts of the Presidency proper during the year 1923-24 .. 88

B—SIND.

1.	Season	97
2.	Gross Revenue	98
3.	Alienations	98
4.	Net Government Revenue	98
5.	Miscellaneous Government Revenue as shown in the Talebands	98
6.	Remissions	99
7.	Suspensions	100
8.	Revenue for collection	100
9.	Collections	100
10.	Balances	101
11.	Coercive Processes	102
12.	Miscellaneous Revenue not included in the Talebands	102
13.	Area	102
14.	Takavi	104
15.	Trade and Industries	105
16.	Prices	106
17.	Labour and Wages	106
18.	Special Matters	106

PAGE

Appendix No. I—Contrasted statement exhibiting the gross and net Land Revenue of the Province of Sind for the revenue years 1922-23 and 1923-24, together with the amount of realizations, remissions and sums written off, and of the balances outstanding on account of the year under report and previous years, up to 1st August of each year 108

Appendix No. II—Analytical statement of balances of Land Revenue outstanding on the 1st August 1924 in the Province of Sind 113

Appendix No. III—Statement showing the Takavi advances made during the year 1923-24 in the Province of Sind and the progress of the recovery of outstanding balance of advances 114

Appendix No. IV—Comparative statement showing lands assessed and unassessed, occupied and unoccupied, in the Province of Sind during the year 1923-24 and the previous year 118

Appendix No. V—Statement showing the coercive processes adopted for the realization of Land Revenue and the results thereof in the Province of Sind during the year 1923-24 120

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY INCLUDING SIND FOR THE YEAR 1923-24.

A—PRESIDENCY PROPER.

F. G. PRATT, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S., Commissioner, Northern Division.

G. W. HATCH, Esq., I.C.S., Commissioner, Central Division.

H. L. PAINTER, Esq., I.C.S., Commissioner, Southern Division.

R. D. BELL, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division.

1. SEASON.

Northern Division.

The season of 1923-24 was on the whole unsatisfactory. The rainfall in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals and Broach was much below while in Surat it was slightly in defect and in Thana in excess of the average of the last five years as shown in the following table :—

Name of district.	Rainfall in 1923-24.		Average rainfall of the last five years.	
	Inches.	Cents.	Inches.	Cents.
Ahmedabad	13	19	25	32
Kaira	17	64	27	86
Panch Mahals	20	81	31	18
Broach	12	86	27	64
Surat	47	49	53	74
Thana	85	56	76	91

In the Gujarat districts of the Division June was practically rainless and the season opened in the beginning of July. The monsoon then continued till the end of August, while there were light showers in the latter half of September and thereafter the rains ceased altogether. The rainfall was irregular and the duration of the monsoon was brief. Agricultural operations were started in July, but the rainfall in that month, except in Surat and parts of the Panch Mahals district, was not quite sufficient.

The rice seedlings, which in some places had been reared by well water, did well for some time, but began to wither for want of rain. The fall in August was seasonable for kharif crops except rice, which, except in Surat, could not be transplanted for want of sufficient water in rice beds. The September rains proved beneficial to cotton, jowari and bajri and saved those crops in many places, but it did not help rice at all, which failed altogether in the four northern districts of Gujarat. There was a complete failure of crops in the Mandal tract of the Viramgam taluka of

the Ahmedabad District. The total rainfall there was only 3 inches 50 cents.

In Surat and Thana conditions were however more favourable. In Thana the rains set in in the middle of June but sowing was retarded owing to insufficient rain in that month. However, sowing operations were in full swing by the beginning of July and completed by the middle of the month. The rain was unevenly distributed but the outturn was on the whole good.

The rice crop in Thana and Surat yielded an 8 to 12 anna crop.

The Narbada was in floods thrice, once in July and twice in August 1923, but no damage to crops nor loss of human lives was caused. The Bet lands produced good crops and an extensive inundation benefitted a considerable area in Ankleshwar taluka and a smaller area in Broach taluka.

On account of the unfavourable nature of the season suspension of land revenue and remission of water rate were given under the remission and suspension rules in the Gujarat districts.

In the Panch Mahals and Broach districts the Local Boards opened works to give employment to those in need of it. In the Eastern Mahals of the Panch Mahals district two road works were started in April and the number of units employed on them during April and May was 7,911, while in the Wagra taluka of the Broach district six tank works were opened, but, as the labourers were not available, they were carried out on piece work system. The Public Works Department also started some works in expansion of their ordinary programme to give employment to the people and consequently there was no distress.

Water Supply.—In the Gujarat districts the partially filled tanks dried up earlier than usual and deficiency of water was experienced, but no actual scarcity was felt except in the Bhal and Mandal tracts of the Ahmedabad and the Bahara tract of the Broach district.

In Thana the supply of water was on the whole sufficient except in Jangalpatti villages, where the scarcity of drinking water was as usual felt in hot weather.

The usual grant of Rs. 32,000 sanctioned by Government in their Resolution No. 2429 dated 9th April 1923 for the improvement of village water supply, was supplemented by a special grant of Rs. 46,000 after allotting Rs. 1,200 to the Bombay Suburban Division. The distribution among the districts of this division is shown below : —

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	20,000
Kaira	23,800
Panch Mahals	7,000
Broach	14,000
Surat	3,000
Thana	9,000
	76,800

The expenditure incurred by the District Local Board on the improvement of village water supply in each district in 1923-24 was as shown below:—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	43,805
Kaira	74,468
Panch Mahals	11,872
Broach	30,580
Surat	12,235
Thana	29,768

New borings were made at Detroj and Sitapur in Viramgam taluka of the Ahmedabad district and they were successful. Similar borings have been started at Jakshi and Vinzuwada (Viramgam) and at Dholka, Sarkhej and Dhandhuka in the Ahmedabad district.

Cattle and Fodder.—Scarcity of fodder was felt in all the districts of the Division except Surat and Thana. In Ahmedabad a grass relief committee was started at Viramgam which supplied grass to the agriculturists of Viramgam taluka under the supervision of the Revenue Department. To this Committee concession of half the railway freight was given the cost of which was borne by Government. The Government grass stored in the depôts at Remalpur (Viramgam) and Dhandhuka was also sold to the people. The professional graziers took their cattle as usual to outside areas for grazing.

In Kaira grass was collected departmentally to the extent of 7 lakhs lbs. from the grass areas in Kapadwanj taluka and given to agriculturists either as takavi or on cash payment.

In the Panch Mahals district forest coupes were, where necessary, thrown open for grazing, while in the eastern mahals the people were allowed to cut and remove grass from forest at a concession rate of rupee one per cart load.

In Broach Government grass was imported from Palghar and Godhra and three depôts were opened at (1) Broach, (2) Jambusar, (3) Samni for the distribution of grass. Nearly 31 lakhs lbs. of grass were imported and distributed to *bona fide* cultivators largely as takavi. Free grazing and removal of grass from Bet lands was also allowed.

In the Surat and Thana districts fodder was sufficient.

Rinderpest, foot and mouth disease and hæmorrhagic septicemia appeared more or less in all the districts of the Division and carried away 3,510 animals. The veterinary assistants gave timely help and advice to the people. The number of attacks and deaths and the number of inoculated cattle during the year were as shown below :—

	Rs.
Number of cattle attacked	16,618
Do. died	3,510
Do. inoculated	4,780
Do. died out of those inoculated ..	4

Public Health.—Public health was generally good. In the Ahmedabad district the mortality in each month of the year was, except in June 1923, lower than in the corresponding months of the preceding year. The highest mortality occurred in March and April (about 2,500 in each month) and was due to some extent to the prevalence of small-pox.

In Kaira cholera appeared in one village with 4 cases and 1 death, while small-pox and influenza appeared in 39 and 2 villages with 681 and 23 cases and 193 and 3 deaths respectively.

In the Panch Mahals a medical officer was put on special duty during the malaria season in the Kalol taluka. Small-pox broke out in the district in Shivrajpur and the surrounding villages and was responsible for 52 attacks and 7 deaths.

In Broach there was no epidemic of any kind except small-pox. Small-pox was responsible for 196 cases and 29 deaths. In the Surat district small-pox prevailed in four talukas and claimed a toll of 17 persons out of 122 cases. Cholera appeared in one taluka only (Pardi) and was responsible for 7 cases and 3 deaths.

In Thana plague prevailed in 33 villages of Bassein and Bhiwandi talukas and Umbergaon and North Salsette mahals and carried off 326 souls out of 378 attacked. The usual preventive measures, such as removal to huts outside infected areas, inoculation and disinfection, were adopted.

Cholera carried away in that district 127 persons out of 210 attacked in 17 villages. Bassein and Kalyan talukas were the worst affected, losing 34 out of 63 attacked and 55 out of 92 attacked respectively.

Central Division.

The rainfall in June was generally patchy and insufficient and the real burst of the monsoon was about the middle of July, when there was sufficient rain almost all over the Division. Towards the end of July the prospects looked cheerful; but there followed an ominous and continued break in the greater part of the Desh especially in the Satara, Sholapur and Nagar districts till about the second week of September, when there was a heavy fall almost all over the Division. This was beneficial to the standing kharif crops and enabled extensive rabi sowing to be undertaken; but it was followed by an almost total absence of any rain till the end of the season. As a result of this insufficient and ill-distributed rain the general outturn of the kharif crop was from poor to fair, except in East Khandesh, and the rabi crop, which at one time looked very promising, did not on the whole yield more than a poor harvest. The conditions in the different districts were briefly as follows:—

Ahmednagar.—The season was good in Akola, very fair in Jamkhed and Pathardi, fair in Shevgaon, Newasa, Kopargaon, Nagar, Shrigonda, Karjat and Parner. In Rahuri and Sangamner it was not at all good. The cotton crop, which is grown only in Shevgaon, Newasa and Pathardi, on the whole fared better than the other crops especially as the price of cotton ranged high during the year.

East Khandesh.—The season was on the whole favourable for kharif crops and the outturn was good, and the principal crops ranged from 9 to 11 annas. As the late rains were not favourable, there was not sufficient moisture for rabi crops, though the yield was generally from 7 to 10 annas.

West Khandesh.—The outturn of kharif and rabi crops, was on the whole deficient, though the deficiency was to a certain extent counter-balanced by the high prices of cotton.

Nasik.—The rainfall was generally sufficient except in Yeola, Niphad, Sinnar and Nandgaon talukas. The outturn of kharif crops was on the whole fair, though below normal : but the rabi generally fared worse on account of absence of rain after the showers of September.

Poona.—There was little or no rain in the beginning over the greater part of the district. In the Mawal taluka rain was good almost from beginning to end, and the rice crop was generally satisfactory. Some heavy showers in July enabled the cultivators to undertake sowing operations and did much good to crops already sown. In the Indapur taluka there was no sowing at all throughout the season and the crops in Dhond, Bhimthadi and the eastern part of Purandhar withered for want of later rain. In other places the season was on the whole fair. The rabi crops did not thrive well.

Satara.—Rain was very poor in the eastern part from the very beginning and the rich soils were left unsown for want of moisture, particularly in the Man and Tasgaon talukas and the eastern part of the Khandala Mahal. While the rain was continuous in the western part till the end of August, it was just sufficient for standing crops in the centre. The rainfall in September was helpful for rabi sowing in the east except in the Tasgaon taluka, as well as for standing crops, but the subsequent break damaged both the crops, with the result that the outturn of kharif crops was from 6 to 8 annas in the west and from 2 to 6 annas in the east. The rabi harvest was much below normal in the west and centre and almost a failure in the east and south.

Sholapur.—The early rains, though late, were sufficient for the kharif sowings in all talukas except Malsiras, but as a result of a long draught in August and the first week of September the kharif crops other than cotton in Madha, Sangola, Malsiras and part of Karmala Taluka withered. Those in the Sholapur and Barsi talukas were good. In other places they were fair. With the sufficient and timely rainfall in September rabi sowings were promptly done, but the later rains totally failed except for a few showers in Sholapur and Pandharpur talukas. On the whole the annewari ranged from 6 to 12 annas in all talukas except in parts of Malsiras and Sangola talukas, where it was below 4.

Cattle and Fodder.—The fodder supply was on the whole sufficient in the districts of Ahmednagar, Sholapur and in all the talukas of Nasik except Yeola, Sinnar and Niphad. It was particularly insufficient in eastern and southern parts and in the Khandala mahal of the district of Satara. Prices of kadbi ranged high. Grass depôts were opened at Lonand, Koregaon, Kundal and Bhilavdi. Takavi was given to needy

agriculturists to grow and purchase fodder. Grass depôts were also opened at Dhulia, Nardhana and Sindkheda to meet the dearth of fodder in the Dhulia and Sindkheda talukas of the West Khandesh district. In East Khandesh the supply of fodder was not sufficient owing to the decrease in the area of food grain crops and increase in that in cotton. In the Poona district scarcity of fodder prevailed, and grass depôts were opened at Dixal, Dhond, Kedgaon, Urali, Jejuri Kondhapuri and Khed.

Cattle disease.—Rinderpest, foot and mouth and other diseases carried away 866 cattle in Satara, 232 in Sholapur, 163 in Nasik, 259 in West Khandesh, 503 in Poona and 1,669 in Ahmednagar.

Water Supply.—In the Ahmednagar district the water supply was on the whole fairly satisfactory though in a few villages in each taluka and mahal a shortage occurred. In the Satara district it was deficient in the eastern and southern parts and in some villages of the Jaoli taluka and of the Shirala peta. Grants for digging 'hals' alleviated the distress to some extent and the showers in April improved the water supply in the river side villages. The water supply was inadequate in several parts of the Sholapur and Nasik districts and in the Nandurbar taluka of the West Khandesh district. The supply of water ran short in the hill tracts of East Khandesh.

Public Health.—The public health was generally good except for plague, cholera and small-pox, which appeared in almost all districts. The mortality from each disease in the seven districts was as follows :—

	Plague.	Cholera.	Small-pox.
Ahmednagar	108	667	159
East Khandesh	3,534	158	1,103
West Khandesh	„ 89	123	..
Nasik	..	425	919
Poona	1,036	627	1,011
Satara	7,084	568	280
Sholapur	2,634	938	198

Southern Division.

The monsoon set in rather late in the mallad tract and retarded paddy sowing, especially in Dharwar. The rainfall in July and August was excessive and further delayed paddy sowing where it had not been done. The showers of September were almost general and beneficial, but October brought insufficient rain for Belgaum, and none at all for Bijapur and Dharwar. The outturn of paddy ranged from 10 to 12 annas in Belgaum and Kanara and was moderate to poor in Dharwar. The falls in July and August were especially seasonable for cotton and large areas were brought under it everywhere except in the southern talukas of Bijapur. Notwithstanding a dry October cotton yielded a good outturn and fetched a good price, though other crops suffered considerably.

The Konkan districts had a good season. The damage to betelnut from Koleroga in Kanara was more than compensated by the high prices which the produce fetched. Excessive rain in July caused floods and land-slips in Kolaba but the yield was nevertheless good. In the south of Ratnagiri however the crops were not quite as satisfactory as usual owing to insufficient rains.

There was general scarcity of water supply and fodder in the aboveghat districts. Useless and surplus cattle were disposed of at low prices in Belgaum and Bijapur and fodder had to be imported. Plague, small-pox, cholera and cattle disease prevailed locally to some extent, but they did not affect agricultural operations.

Bombay Suburban Division.

Economic conditions and prospects.—The total rainfall for the season was 74 inches 68 cents, being 10 inches more than in the previous year. The rainfall was spasmodic, there being a long break in June and a still longer one in September till on 21st a heavy fall of 16½ inches at Bandra fell in one day, and the monsoon then ended. There was a full normal crop of rice, grass and garden products and no deficiency of water supply.

Cattle and Fodder.—The fodder supply was sufficient. Two villages suffered slightly from "Kharkhut", Glanders, Farcy and Surra. Five animals died out of twelve affected.

Public Health.—Public health was good. The details of attacks and deaths from the three chief epidemics are:—

Name of disease.	Number of villages affected.	Number of attacks.	Number of deaths.
Plague	5	27	20
Cholera	6	14	11
Small-pox ..	15	150	17

The figures for plague last year were 153 attacks and 127 deaths in 13 villages and for small-pox 68 attacks and 14 deaths in 7 villages.

The parts of the division where suburban development has proceeded are generally considered more healthy than any part of Bombay except perhaps Malabar and Cumballa hills.

The centre of the Division still continues in the grip which malaria has held throughout historical times. The malarial parts are lightly inhabited by jungle tribes who still consider liquor a better antidote than quinine. It is hoped that a reorganisation of local self-Government, wich is under consideration, will result in this problem being tackled. Hitherto no attempt has been made to deal with it.

The chief need of the suburban parts is the retention of sufficient open spaces and playing fields to develop the taste for open-air exercise, which is lacking in the case of most suburban communities other than the European and the East Indian.

2. LAND REVENUE.

Northern Division.

The statement appended gives an account of the land revenue demand, collections, suspensions, remissions, etc. :—

Name of District.	Arrears at the beginning of the year, *i.e.*, on 1st August 1923.		Current consolidated demand of the year 1923-24.	Total demand.
	Authorized.	Unauthorized.		
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	6,10,013	4,758	19,88,400	26,03,171
Kaira	7,39,723	3,926	24,08,315	31,51,964
Panch Mahals ..	1,411	1,271	4,34,253	4,36,935
Broach	84,695	19	23,45,124	24,29,838
Surat	920	....	26,42,397	26,43,317
Thana	....	4,800	16,10,222	16,15,022
Total ..	14,36,762	14,774	1,14,28,711	1,28,80,247

Name of District.	Suspensions.	Remissions.	Collections.	Over-collections.	Arrears at the close of the year.	
					Of current year's demand.	Of previous year's demand.
1	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad ..	7,47,532	6,70,878	11,72,672	34,461	11,890	199
Kaira	8,62,796	8,49,255	14,39,913	7,807	..	..
Panch Mahals ..	970	15,789	4,19,799	556	133	244
Broach	6,02,817	84,990	17,42,031	11,725	..	..
Surat	9,151	39,212	25,94,941	10,613	13	..
Thana	..	1,139	16,10,906	5,680	2,590	387
Total ..	22,23,266	16,61,263	89,80,262	70,842	14,626	830

Central Division.

The annexed statement shows the year's consolidated land revenue collections, suspensions, remissions, balances, etc. :—

District.	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand.	Total consolidated demand.
	Authorized.	Unauthorized.		
1	2	3	4	5
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	27,57,742	168	22,54,829	50,12,739
East Khandesh ..	....	417	39,43,624	39,44,041
West Khandesh ..	2,49,941	3,779	23,37,780	25,91,500
Nasik ..	13,53,549	....	22,01,389	35,54,938
Poona ..	9,27,666	28,361	17,80,987	27,37,014
Satara ..	5,57,632	....	22,18,603	27,76,235
Sholapur ..	6,07,118	2,037	15,46,022	21,55,177
Total ..	64,53,648	34,762	1,62,83,234	2,27,71,644

District.	Suspensions.	Remissions.	Collections.	Unauthorized balances.
1	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	18,15,610	10,70,050	21,21,991	5,088
East Khandesh ..	....	51,886	38,91,709	446
West Khandesh ..	86,929	6,771	24,97,477	323
Nasik ..	5,19,142	3,82,795	26,53,001	....
Poona ..	8,79,358	3,66,891	14,72,950	17,815
Satara ..	9,24,971	4,04,486	14,46,015	763
Sholapur ..	4,04,199	1,79,513	15,71,443	22
Total ..	46,30,209	24,62,392	1,56,54,586	24,457

Southern Division.

The subjoined statement shows the year's consolidated land revenue, collections, suspensions, remissions, balances, etc. :—

District.	Past arrears.		Current consolidated demand.	Total consolidated demand.	Suspensions.	Remissions.	Collections.	Unauthorized balance.
	Authorized.	Unauthorized.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum ..	1,51,623	3,616	21,88,100	23,43,343	4,01,967	61,174	18,79,020	1,182
Bijapur ..	12,28,537	12,140	17,83,118	30,23,795	13,59,603	4,86,114	11,72,129	5,949
Dharwar ..	5,05,233	229	32,00,961	37,06,423	6,61,607	74,790	29,69,999	27
Kanara ..	3,907	..	10,95,131	10,99,038	3,907	3,744	10,91,387	..
Kolaba ..	..	..	16,21,803	16,21,803	746	46,901	15,74,104	52
Ratnagiri. ..	11,837	..	9,63,991	9,78,828	15,449	...6,082	9,57,297	..
Total ..	19,04,137	15,985	1,08,53,104	1,27,73,230	24,43,279	6,78,805	96,43,936	7,210

The jamabandi was effected within the prescribed time in all talukas except Yellapur taluka and Kulgi, Virnoli, Dandeli, Bilki and Kirvatti forest mahals (in Kanara) where there was some delay which calls for no special explanation.

Bombay Suburban Division.

The jamabandi or audit of the last year's account was made by the Prant Officer in the South Salsette taluka and by the Collector in the Ambernath taluka of the Bombay Suburban district.

The collection work was very satisfactory only Rs. 9 having remained uncollected at the close of the year.

The following summary gives a comparison of the revenue collections, etc., with those of the previous year : —

Items.	Current year 1923-24.	Past year 1922-23.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Gross fixed Revenue, column 3, Appendix No. I	1,95,280	1,97,240	— 1,960
(2) *Deduct* columns 4 to 7	81,454	83,568	— 2,114
(3) Remaining net Government Revenue ..	1,13,826	1,13,672	+ 154
(*a*) Agricultural, columns 8 and 9 ..	77,898	80,782	— 2,884
(*b*) Non-Agricultural, column 10 ..	— 35,928	32,890	+ 3,038
(4) *Add* Miscellaneous land revenue, column 11	21,236	41,436	— 20,200
(5) Local fund	13,030	13,736	— 706
Total ..	1,48,092	1,68,844	— 20,752

Items.	Current year 1923-24.	Past year 1922-23.	Increase or decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(6) *Deduct* collections in past years ..	4,080	2,386	+ 1,694
(7) Demand of the current year 1923-24 ..	1,44,012	1,66,458	— 22,446
(8) Total demand with past arrears, column 21	1,55,612	1,74,264	— 18,652
(9) *Deduct* suspensions and remissions, columns 22 and 23	11,481	16,853	— 5,372
(10) Revenue for collection	1,44,131	1,57,411	— 13,280
(11) *Deduct* collections, column 24 ..	1,44,122	1,56,447	— 12,325
(12) Arrears unauthorised, column 26 ..	9	964	— 955

3. GROSS REVENUE.

(Column 3 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The gross fixed revenue of the Division shows a net increase of Rs. 16,633 as detailed below: —

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	+13,086
Kaira	+ 1,075
Panch Mahals	— 1,138
Broach	+ 1,610
Surat	+ 1,740
Thana	+ 260
Net ..	+16,633

The increase in Ahmedabad is mainly due to the introduction of the Second Revision Settlement in Dholka and Dhandhuka talukas of the district, while in Kaira it is mainly due to the reimposition of Himayat on certain jarayat lands in Matar taluka which were given in exchange for the lands acquired for the Naika reservoir at Chanindra (Government Resolution, Revenue Department, No. 73—24, dated 22nd July 1924).

The increase in Broach and Thana is due to the fixing of assessment on unassessed land given out for cultivation and to the levy of non-agricultural assessment on lands brought under non-agricultural uses, while that in Surat is mainly due to the fixing of assessment on Khar lands which were given out for reclamation purposes.

The decrease in the Panch Mahals is mainly due to the acquisition of land for railway purposes at Dohad.

Central Division.

The gross fixed land revenue (Rs. 1,71,79,755) shows a net increase of Rs. 2,61,632 which is contributed by all the districts as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	+ 69,629
East Khandesh	+ 1,38,314
West Khandesh	+ 921
Nasik	+ 2,361
Poona	+ 1,474
Satara	+ 582
Sholapur	+ 48,351
	+ 2,61,632

The increase in the Ahmednagar, East Khandesh and Sholapur districts was due to the revision of assessment in the second revision survey settlement in Government and inam villages in certain talukas. In West Khandesh and Poona districts the increase is mainly confined to the revenue from non-agricultural assessment. In Nasik and Satara districts, the levy of non-agricultural assessment and grant of forest land for cultivation are mainly responsible.

Southern Division.

The gross fixed land revenue (Rs. 1,16,95,175) shows a net increase of Rs. 98,279 as shown below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	+ 619
Bijapur	+ 660
Dharwar	+ 440
Kanara	— 149
Kolaba	+ 96,237
Ratnagiri	+ 482
	+ 98,279

In Belgaum the increase is due to unassessed land given out for cultivation and to the levy of water assessment, in Bijapur and Dharwar to the levy of non-agricultural assessment, in Kolaba to the second revision settlement in Karjat and Panvel talukas, and in Ratnagiri to the jangi inam grants.

The decrease in Kanara is due to abatement of assessment on afforested lands.

Bombay Suburban Division.

The gross fixed revenue of the division shows a net decrease of Rs. 1,960, which is due to the acquisition of land for development schemes.

4. ALIENATIONS.

(Column 5 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 7,451 under this head as shown below:—

		Rs.
Ahmedabad	+	9,112
Kaira	—	317
Panch Mahals	—	379
Broach	—	537
Surat	—	382
Thana	—	46
Net ..	+	7,451

The increase in Ahmedabad is due to the introduction of Second Revision Settlement in Dholka and Dhandhuka talukas of the district, where the nuksan has increased owing to the increase of assessment, the judi or salami remaining the same.

The decrease in Kaira is due to forfeiture of inam lands in Matar and Thasra talukas for arrears of land revenue, while the decrease in the Panch Mahals is due to acquisition of inam lands for railway purposes at Dohad. The decrease in Broach is due to resumption of service lands of Vartanias, while that in Surat is due to decrease in the miscellaneous land revenue of a Sharakati village and to the resumption of Vethia's service lands.

The small decrease in Thana calls for no remarks.

Central Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 28,456 as shown below :—

		Rs.
Ahmednagar	+	8,434
East Khandesh	+	14,442
West Khandesh	—	428
Nasik	+	591
Poona	+	967
Satara	+	72
Sholapur	+	4,378
		+28,456

The increase was considerable only in the districts of Ahmednagar, East Khandesh and Sholapur, where it was mainly due to the increase in assessment on account of revised settlements in certain talukas, which directly contributed to the increase in the difference between the assessment and the judi, *i.e.*, the net alienation, as the amount of judi was not

liable to a corresponding change. In the other districts the increase was inconsiderable and mainly due to the operation of the ordinary causes.

The decrease in West Khandesh district is due to resumption of excess inam lands and to the levy of enhanced judi on certain Patil inam lands.

Southern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 5,771 as shown below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	+ 179
Bijapur	+ 134
Dharwar	+ 7
Kanara	+ 1
Kolaba	+ 4,100
Ratnagiri	+ 1,350
	+ 5,771

The increase in Kolaba is due to the Second Revision Settlement in Karjat and Panvel talukas, and in Ratnagiri to the jangi inam grants and to the permanent lease to the British Government of the interests of the Kolhapur State in certain villages. The small increase in the remaining four districts calls for no remarks.

Bombay Suburban Division.

There was a decrease of Rs. 588, due to acquisition of alienated land for development purposes.

It may be noted that the alienations recorded do not show the loss to Government of non-agricultural revenue in alienated villages.

5. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

(Columns 8, 9 and 10 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 10,617 under this head as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	+ 2,169
Kaira	— 516
Panch Mahals	— 175
Broach	+ 6,281
Surat	+ 3,233
Thana	— 375
Net ..	+10,617

The increase in Ahmedabad is mainly due to the increase of assessment in the Dholka and Dhandhuka talukas on account of the Second

Revision Settlement and increase in revenue from non-agricultural assessment, while the increase in Broach is due to the giving out of unoccupied land for cultivation. In Surat it is chiefly due to the fixing of assessment on Khar lands and the increase in revenue from non-agricultural assessment.

The decrease in Kaira and Thana is due to forfeiture on account of arrears of land revenue and relinquishments, while that in the Panch Mahals is due to forfeiture for breach of conditions of restricted tenure.

Central Division.

There was a net increase of fixed revenue of Rs. 2,35,344 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	+ 60,765
East Khandesh	+1,23,777
West Khandesh	+ 3,341
Nasik	+ 2,109
Poona	+ 548
Satara	+ 965
Sholapur	+ 43,839
	+2,35,344

The causes of increase are the same as those given under paragraph 3 above. In West Khandesh the giving out of unoccupied land for cultivation also contributed to the increase.

Southern Division.

There was a net increase of fixed revenue of Rs. 97,060 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	+ 714
Bijapur	+ 711
Dharwar	+ 1,145
Kanara	+ 1,304
Kolaba	+ 93,350
Ratnagiri.	— 164
	97,060

The increase in Kanara and Belgaum is due to unassessed waste land given out for cultivation, in Bijapur and Dharwar to the revision of non-agricultural assessment and in Kolaba to the Second Revision Settlements in Karjat and Panvel talukas. The decrease in Ratnagiri is due to the abatement of assessment on land given out as jangi inam.

Bombay Suburban Division.

The net increase of Rs. 154 under this head is due to the increase in non-agricultural assessment owing to the construction of new buildings.

5A. NON-AGRICULTURAL ASSESSMENT.

(Column 10 of Appendix I.)

Southern Division.

The total non-agricultural assessment derived was Rs. 39,983 as shown below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	2,821
Bijapur	10,459
Dharwar	12,338
Kanara.	1,753
Kolaba.	11,728
Ratnagiri.	884
Total ..	39,983

6. MISCELLANEOUS LAND REVENUE.

(Column 11 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 1,86,041 as shown below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	+1,24,926
Kaira	+ 39,562
Panch Mahals	+ 6,896
Broach	+ 16,917
Surat	+ 9,187
Thana	— 11,447
Net ..	+1,86,041

The increase in Ahmedabad is mainly due to sales of occupancy rights in Modasa Mahal and South Daskroi, and Dhandhuka talukas, where large areas have been given out for cultivation, while the increase in other districts was mainly due to larger realizations from the sale of trees, grass, fruit and occupancy rights of land.

In Broach it was also due to more realizations from Bet lands.

The decrease in Thana is mainly due to less realizations from the sales of occupancy rights, trees, etc.

Central Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 1,46,337; all the districts except Poona and Sholapur (in which there was a decrease) contributed to the increase.

The amount of increase or decrease in each district was :—

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	+ 32,196
East Khandesh	+ 67,154
West Khandesh	+ 30,475
Nasik	+ 66,732
Poona	— 29,744
Satara	+ 1,896
Sholapur	— 22,372
	+1,46,337

The increase was chiefly due to larger revenue under the following heads :—

(1) Sale proceeds of Tarwad in the Ahmednagar district.
(2) Sale proceeds of occupancy rights of Government plots granted for building sites in West Khandesh and Satara and of waste lands granted for cultivation in Ahmednagar, East Khandesh and Nasik.
(3) Revenue received from lands leased out for cultivation for one year in West Khandesh.
(4) Sale proceeds of grass in Ahmednagar and Nasik.
(5) Water assessment in Nasik.
(6) Rent from the Belapur Syndicate in the Ahmednagar district and for temporary use of land in Satara.

The decrease in Sholapur and Poona was mainly in the sale proceeds of occupancy rights.

Southern Division.

There was a net increase of Rs. 74,250 as shown below :—

	Rs.
Belgaum	— 25,425
Bijapur	60,182
Dharwar	17,224
Kanara	2,928
Kolaba	20,004
Ratnagiri	— 663
	74,250

The increase in Bijapur, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolaba is due to the levy of occupancy price on lands given out for cultivation.

The decrease in Belgaum and Ratnagiri is due to smaller receipts from sales of occupancy rights of Government lands.

Bombay Suburban Division.

The large decrease of Rs. 20,200 is due to the poor demand for land and the fall in the demand for minerals such as earth, stone and lime.

7. REMISSIONS.

(Column 22 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The total remissions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 16,61,263 as against Rs. 4,38,334 during the previous year. The details of main items of remissions are given below :—

	Rs.
Automatic remissions of suspended land revenue of previous years in the Gujarat districts ..	13,72,931
Remissions of water rate under No. 7 of the Remission and Suspension Rules in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Panch Mahals and Surat districts	2,25,668
Remissions on account of water-logged areas in the Surat district	24,886
Remissions on account of Dhekudiat assessment in the Surat district	1,903
Remission of the difference between the old and enhanced revision assessment in the Ahmedabad, Broach and Panch Mahals districts	25,961
Remissions on account of diluvion in the Broach, Kaira and Surat districts	2,425
Remissions on account of local calamities in Kaira district	333
Arrears written off as irrecoverable in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Broach, Surat and Thana districts ..	1,763
Demands cancelled in Ahmedabad, Kaira and Panch Mahals districts	2,976
Assessment on land assigned for public and special purposes in Kaira, Broach and Surat districts ..	590
Miscellaneous causes	1,827
	16,61,263

Central Division.

The total remissions amounted to Rs. 24,62,392 as against Rs. 5,49,135 in the previous year. The details are :—

	Rs.
(1) Automatic remissions in all districts except East Khandesh	22,64,622
(2) Remissions on account of revision settlements in all districts except Ahmednagar, Nasik and Satara	73,326

	Rs.
(3) Remissions of increases in revised rates according to the Igatpuri concession rules (in the Ahmednagar and Nasik districts)	3,460
(4) Remission of water rate in the Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona and Satara districts.. ..	97,635
(5) Demand cancelled (in all districts except Ahmednagar, East Khandesh and Satara) ..	14,117
(6) Arrears due on forfeited lands (in the Ahmednagar and Poona districts)	1,366
(7) Written off as irrecoverable (in the Ahmednagar, Nasik and Satara districts).. ..	3,002
(8) Land taken up for public or special purposes (in Nasik and Satara districts)	454
(9) Water-logging (in Poona)	2,531
(10) Miscellaneous	1,879
	24,62,392

Southern Division.

The total remissions amounted to Rs. 6,78,805 as against Rs. 1,18,123 in the previous year. The details are :—

	Rs.
(1) Written off as irrecoverable	2,799
(2) Automatic remissions in Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar	5,55,205
(3) Demands cancelled	4,188
(4) Remission of water assessment owing to deficiency of water in the irrigated tanks and consequent failure of crops in Bijapur and Dharwar.	61,864
(5) Reduction of assessment on account of revision settlement and remissions according to Igatpuri and Bhivandi concessions	46,517
(6) Remission on account of water-logging in Dharwar	4
(7) Remission to the widow of the late Bilgi Chief (Kanara)	299
(8) Remission granted to soldiers in Kanara ..	106
(9) Remission on account of destruction of crops by wild elephants in Kanara	680
(10) Remission on account of destruction of crops by floods in Kanara and Kolaba	1,017
(11) Special concessions on account of help rendered to the Forest Department in Kanara ..	62
(12) Remission of assessment on rice lands given out for ragi cultivation on reduced assessment in Kanara	8
(13) Remission on account of destruction by fire in Kanara and Ratnagiri	328

	Rs.
(14) Remission of assessment on gaothan holdings in khoti villages in Ratnagiri (G.R., R.D., No. 4869 of 26th May 1914)	1,167
(15) Remission of assessment on land held rent-free in khoti villages in Ratnagiri (G.R., R.D., No. 6852 of 8th September 1904) ..	1,753
(16) Remission of assessment on land reserved for special or public purposes in Ratnagiri ..	75
(17) Special remissions to khots in Deogad taluka (G.R., R.D., No. 3718 of 2nd June 1902) ..	1,056
(18) Remission of attachment expenses of an attached khoti village in Ratnagiri lapsed to Government	1,677
Total ..	6,78,805

Bombay Suburban Division.

The whole amount of Rs. 40 was due to the forfeiture of land for non-payment of land revenue.

8. SUSPENSIONS.

(Column 23 of Appendix I.)

Northern Division.

The suspensions granted during the year under report amounted to Rs. 22,23,266 (of which Rs. 21,60,368 were on account of the current year's demand, while Rs. 62,898 were re-suspended out of the former years' revenue) as against Rs. 14,37,302 during the previous year. The increase was due to the unfavourable nature of the season. The figures of suspensions in each district are given below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	7,47,532
Kaira	8,62,796
Panch Mahals	970
Broach	6,02,817
Surat	9,151
Total ..	22,23,266

Central Division.

The suspensions granted during the year of report amounted to Rs. 46,30,209 as against Rs. 64,53,648 in the previous year.

The decrease is noticed in all the districts except East Khandesh, where there were no suspensions and Satara, where there were more than last year.

District totals are given below : —

	Rs.
Ahmednagar	18,15,610
East Khandesh .. .	....
West Khandesh	86,929
Nasik	5,19,142
Poona	8,79,358
Satara	9,24,971
Sholapur	4,04,199
Total ..	46,30,209

Southern Division.

The suspended revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 24,43,279 against Rs 19,04,137 of the previous year. This includes Rs. 13,48,082 suspended on account of the current year's land revenue and Rs. 10,79,247 re-suspended out of previous year's revenue owing to scarcity. The details are noted below : —

District.	Suspensions out of current year's revenue.	Amount re-suspended.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	3,27,470	74,497	4,01,967
Bijapur	7,37,273	6,22,330	13,59,603
Dharwar	2,82,593	3,78,513	6,61,106
Kanara	..	3,907	3,907
Kolaba	746	..	746
Ratnagiri	..	..	..
Total ..	13,48,082	10,79,247	24,27,329

The details of the remaining suspended revenue are : —

	Rs.
(*i*) suspensions of altered assessment at Hubli ..	501
(*ii*) Japti expenses of attached khoti villages in Ratnagiri	15,449
Total ..	15,950

Bombay Suburban Division.

After the issue of full rate orders for collection of non-agricultural assessment in the case of unauthorised or unsatisfactory buildings

occupants frequently comply with the Salsette Rules and obtain concession rates. During such negotiations the full rate orders are suspended.

9. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION.

(*Column 21* minus *columns 22 and 23 of Appendix I.*)

Northern Division.

The net consolidated demand (exclusive of remissions and suspensions) during the year under report amounted to Rs. 89,95,718 as against Rs. 1,24,04,750 during the previous year. The decrease was due to the unfavourable nature of the season. Suspensions were given in all the Gujarat districts of the Division.

Central Division.

The total consolidated revenue due for collection including Local Fund Cess and excluding remissions and suspensions was Rs. 1,56,79,043.

Southern Division.

The total consolidated land revenue for collection excluding collections in previous years of the current revenue and remissions and suspensions was Rs. 96,51,146.

Bombay Suburban Division.

The total consolidated revenue due for collection including Local Fund Cess and excluding remissions and suspensions was Rs. 1,44,131.

10. COLLECTIONS.

(*Column 24 of Appendix I.*)

Northern Division.

Out of the net demand of Rs. 89,95,718 referred to in paragraph 9 above Rs. 89,80,262 were collected, the percentage being 99·8 as against 99·9 in the previous year. The percentage of collection on the net demand in each district of the Division during the year was as under :—

Ahmedabad	..	..	..	98·9
Kaira	..	..	..	100
Panch Mahals	..	..	..	99·9
Broach	..	..	..	100
Surat	..	..	..	100
Thana	..	..	..	99·8

Central Division.

The total collections amounted to Rs. 1,56,54,586, the percentage being 99·8 of the amount put down for collection. The percentages by districts on the total demand are as under :—

Ahmednagar	..	..	99·7
East Khandesh	..	..	99·9
West Khandesh	..	..	99·9
Nasik	..	..	100
Poona	..	..	98·8
Satara	..	..	99·9
Sholapur	..	..	99·9

Southern Division.

The total collections amounted to Rs. 96,43,936, the percentage being 99·9.

The percentages by districts in the total demand are as under :—

Belgaum	..	..	99·9
Bijapur	..	..	99·4
Dharwar	..	..	99·9
Kanara	..	..	100
Kolaba	..	..	99·9
Ratnagiri	..	..	100

The collection work is satisfactory and reflects credit on the taluka establishments.

Bombay Suburban Division.

Out of the net demand of Rs. 1,44,131 referred to in paragraph 9 above, Rs. 1,44,122 were collected. The percentage of collection on the net demand was 99·9 as against 99·5 in the preceding year.

11. BALANCES.

(*Column 23* "*Suspended*" plus *column 26*, "*Unauthorized*" *of Appendix I.*)

Northern Division.

The balance outstanding at the close of the year under report was Rs. 22,38,722 (Rs. 22,23,266 authorized plus Rs. 15,456 unauthorized) as against Rs. 14,51,424 on 31st July 1923. Of the unauthorized arrears of Rs. 15,456, Rs. 14,626 were on account of current year's demand while Rs. 830 represent arrears of former years.

Central Division.

The outstanding balance at the close of the year was Rs. 46,54,666 (authorized Rs. 46,30,209 and unauthorized arrears of Rs. 24,457) against Rs. 66,88,410 on 31st July 1923. Of the unauthorized arrears of Rs. 24,457, Rs. 17,033 represent arrears on account of current year's demand and Rs. 7,424 on account of former years' arrears against Rs. 27,600 and Rs. 7,162 respectively outstanding on 31st July 1923.

Southern Division.

The balance outstanding at the close of the year was Rs. 24,50,489 (authorized Rs. 24,43,279 *plus* unauthorized Rs. 7,210) against Rs. 19,20,122 on the 31st July 1923. Of the unauthorised arrears of Rs. 7,210, Rs. 2,668 represent arrears on account of current year's demand and Rs. 4,542 on account of former years' arrears against Rs. 11,752 and Rs. 4,233 respectively outstanding on 31st July 1923. Out of the unauthorised arrears, only Rs. 11 are considered to be irrecoverable.

Bombay Suburban Division.

The balance outstanding at the close of the year under report was as under :—

	Current.	Past.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(1) Authorised, column 23 ..	796	10,645	11,441
(2) Unauthorised, column 26 ..	9	..	9
	805	10,645	11,450

12. TAKAVI.

Northern Division.

The total amount advanced as takavi under both the Acts amounted to Rs. 1,35,231 as against Rs. 11,741 during the previous year. The increase in the amount advanced is due to the unfavourable nature of the season.

Out of the total outstanding of Rs. 32,30,927 at the beginning of the year Rs. 6,33,189 were recovered, Rs. 2,59,084 were suspended and Rs. 2,603 were remitted. The unauthorized arrears at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 11,468 as detailed below :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	8,760
Panch Mahals	2,268
Thana	440
	11,468

There were no unauthorized arrears in Kaira, Broach and Surat.

Voluntary payments made during the year amounted to Rs. 1,02,811.

The following table shows the net financial results to the State of the agricultural loan business during the year 1923-24 and each of the five preceding years :—

Year.	Collections.		Interest.	Amount written off.
	Advances made.	Principal.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1918-19	80,45,516	57,066	12,023	359
1919-20	1,58,115	36,90,834	4,94,661	101
1920-21	14,59,251	6,40,406	1,32,195	380
1921-22	1,14,577	19,86,604	6,30,377	180
1922-23	11,741	19,43,294	3,87,767	7,069
1923-24	1,35,231	4,73,200	1,59,989	2,603

Takavi under the Land Improvement Loans Act (Rs. 12,860) was advanced only in the districts of Kaira, Panch Mahals, Surat and Thana and the works in progress were inspected by the officers concerned and no case of misappropriation was noticed.

To cope with the takavi work special establishments consisting of 1 Aval Karkun and 20 clerks were entertained in the talukas of the Division according to the volume of work in each taluka according to the scale prescribed in Government Resolution No. 2513, dated 23rd November 1923.

The orders regarding execution of fresh bonds at a heavier rate of interest in cases in which instalments were suspended had a salutary effect in the Kaira district, where Rs. 87,532 were voluntarily paid up by the borrowers to whom suspensions had been granted.

Central Division.

Rs. 3,20,891 was advanced under the two Acts during the year against Rs. 63,481 in the preceding year.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 70,70,691 (principal 69,13,205 and interest 1,57,486). The following table shows the demand, suspensions, collections, etc., of the year :—

Demand.	Rs.
Principal	23,87,447
Interest	6,90,673
Total ..	30,78,120
Written off	1,127
Suspended	8,34,554
Recovered	22,26,117
Unauthorized balance	16,322

The unauthorized arrears by districts and percentage of collection to demand are given below :—

	Rs.	Per cent.
Ahmednagar	5,120	63·5
East Khandesh	..	99·9
West Khandesh	2,295	98
Nasik	172	96·3
Poona	7,648	71·9
Satara	141	41·5
Sholapur	946	75·7

Forty-seven cases of misappropriation of loans were detected during the year—2 in the Poona district, 37 in Satara, 8 in Sholapur. The whole of the amount advanced was recovered summarily in 22 cases of these cases. In 19 cases orders were issued for such recovery and in 6 cases inquiries were being made.

The following table shows advances, recoveries and remissions during this year and the preceding five years :—

Year.	Total amount advanced.	Total recoveries (principal).	Interest recovered.	Amount written off.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1918–19	74,19,764	1,06,737	29,414	64
1919–20	6,21,595	27,69,142	4,35,847	316
1920–21	51,90,804	5,46,345	1,52,414	1,374
1921–22	2,26,555	24,04,515	6,01,065	1,610
1922–23	63,481	22,45,827	7,71,188	1,722
1923–24	3,20,891	16,98,946	5,79,620	1,127

Southern Division.

The enclosed statements show the takavi transactions during the year ending September 1924.

The year opened with an outstanding balance of Rs. 20,19,884. Advances and collections during the year amounted to Rs. 2,17,362 and Rs. 2,21,385 respectively. The amount collected represents 10·9 per cent. of the debt outstanding at the beginning of the year.

The amount due for collection during the year (excluding suspensions) has been entirely collected in all districts except Belgaum, Bijapur and Ratnagiri, where the unauthorised arrears outstanding at the end of the year were Rs. 111, Rs. 9,647 and Rs. 480 respectively. In Bijapur the arrears, though heavy, are due to failure of the season.

Rs. 2,500 were advanced for pig-proof wire-fencing in Haliyal taluka and Mundgod Petha, and Rs. 1,500 (as the second instalment of the loan of Rs. 3,000) to an enterprising land owner who has undertaken to bring under cultivation the entire waste area in a village in Haliyal taluka. A loan of Rs. 6,400 at a reduced rate of interest was sanctioned

to the Hulihond Agricultural Co-operative Society for a pig-proof wall in Government Resolution, Finance Department, No. 2685, dated 15th December 1923. This work is reported to have been successfully carried out.

It is a matter of satisfaction that the utility of pig-proof walls is being appreciated by agriculturists as is clear from the fact that certain enterprising villagers in Kalghatgi taluka (Dharwar) started two such schemes, one with a wall of about 12 and the other of about 20 miles in length, without seeking help from Government.

The subjoined statement shows the takavi works in progress and those inspected :—

District.	Number of works in progress.	Number of works inspected.			
		By the Prant Officers.	By Mamlatdars and Mahalkaris.	By Special Head Karkuns.	By Circle Inspectors.
Belgaum	188	17	77	..	166
Bijapur	261	11	53	71	116
Dharwar	87	18	50	..	..
Kanara	4	..	4	..	..
Ratnagiri	5	1	3	..	..
Total ..	458	29	137	71	282

Note.—There were no works in progress in Kolaba. Nineteen cases of misapplication of loans (5 in Belgaum, 13 in Bijapur and 1 in Kanara) were detected and in all of them the loans were ordered to be summarily recovered.

Bombay Suburban Division.

No takavi was advanced during the year under report and there were neither collections nor arrears.

13. AREA.

(Columns 10, 11 and 12 of Appendix III.)

Northern Division.

There was a net increase of 8,621 acres in the occupied area as shown below :—

	Acres.
Ahmedabad	+ 3,327
Kaira	— 1,830
Panch Mahals	+ 6
Broach	+ 7,107
Surat	+ 395
Thana	— 384
Net ..	+8,621

The increase in the Panch Mahals is negligible and calls for no remarks.

The increase in Ahmedabad and Surat is mainly due to unoccupied lands having been taken up for cultivation, while the increase in Broach is nominal only, due to the transfer of Bhag lands from column 9 where they were shown by mistake as "Land free or specially reduced" to column 10 "ordinary occupied" as the "falo" of these lands was not less than assessment.

The decrease in Kaira is mainly due to forfeiture of lands held on Kaira special leases for breach of conditions of the lease while in Thana the decrease is due to the forfeiture of land for default in payment of land revenue.

Central Division.

There was a net decrease of 5,330 acres in the occupied area in the year under report, as shown below :—

	Acres.
Ahmednagar	— 194
East Khandesh	+ 1,823
West Khandesh	+ 1,332
Nasik	+ 422
Poona	—10,511
Satara	+ 1,704
Sholapur	+ 94
Total ..	— 5,330

In the Ahmednagar district nearly 986 acres of land was given out for cultivation, but as against this there was a decrease of 1,180 acres as follows :—

1,099 acres on account of forfeitures.
81 acres transferred to Military stud farm, Lake Arthur Hill and other non-agricultural purposes.
1,180

The large decrease in the Poona district was mainly due to the transfer of a considerable portion of occupied agricultural area to the Tata Works.

The increase in the remaining districts was due to considerable land out of Forest and unoccupied assessed area having been brought under cultivation.

Southern Division.

There was a net increase of 5,710 acres in the occupied area as shown below :—

	Acres.
Belgaum	1,060
Bijapur	869
Dharwar	427
Kanara	622
Kolaba	1,831
Ratnagiri	901
	5,710

The increase in Belgaum, Bijapur, Dharwar and Kanara is mainly due to the grant of waste land for cultivation, in Kolaba to the grant of salt marsh land for cultivation and in Ratnagiri to the grant of unoccupied land in inam to military officers and soldiers.

Bombay Suburban Division.

There is an increase of 807 acres in the gross area of the Division due to the creation of the new village of Parigha-Khari and survey corrections.

There is a net decrease of 963 acres under this head due chiefly to the acquisition of land for building and industrial development purposes.

14. COERCIVE PROCESSES.

(Appendix V.)

Northern Division.

The following table compares the extent of coercion in the different forms employed for collection of land revenue :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immovable property other than land under section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.
1923–24 ..	5,949	249	27	..	106
1922–23 ..	9,798	945	26	1	253

The decrease in the number of coercive processes (except in the cases dealt with under section 154, Land Revenue Code) was due to greater suspensions this year in the Ahmedabad, Kaira and Broach districts on account of the unfavourable nature of the season. In Broach it was also due to high prices of cotton realized during the year.

Out of the 249 cases of penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code, Thana and Panch Mahals are responsible for 147 and 45 cases respectively. In Thana this measure is found necessary as a warning to absentee landlords to pay up their dues in time, while in the Panch Mahals it was taken to recover arrears from the sowkar defaulters, *viz.*, Ghanchis of Godhra. Cases of distraint and sale of moveable property were confined to three districts only, *viz.*, Ahmedabad, Kaira and Thana while no action under section 155, Land Revenue Code, was taken in any district of the Division. There were cases of forfeiture of land in all the districts of the Division

except Broach. Of the 106 cases of forfeiture, Ahmedabad and Panch Mahals were responsible for 55 and 36 respectively. In no case was the defaulter arrested or imprisoned :—

Central Division.

The following table compares the extent to which coercion in different forms was used for the collection of land revenue in the year under report and in the previous year :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	One-fourth fine under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immoveable property other than under section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.
1923-24 ..	2,234	2,044	316	5	209
1922-23 ..	2,062	1,157	136	21	247

The increase in the total number of notices issued is observed in all districts except East and West Khandesh and Nasik, that in the number of cases under section 148 in all districts except East Khandesh and West Khandesh and that in the number of distraints and sale of moveable property in all districts except Ahmednagar, East and West Khandesh. Sales of immoveable property under section 155 occurred only in Ahmednagar and West Khandesh districts. There was a decrease in the number of cases of forfeiture in the districts of East and West Khandesh and Sholapur.

Southern Division.

The following table compares the extent of coercion in different forms employed for collection of revenue :—

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immoveable property other than land under section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.		Number of cases.
1923-24	1,660	3,397	137	..	129
1922-23	1,685	5,510	71	..	159

The decrease in the number of notices under section 152 occurred in all districts except Belgaum and Ratnagiri, and that in the number of persons proceeded against under section 148 in Belgaum, Dharwar, Kanara and Kolaba. The increase in the cases of distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154 is shared by Bijapur, Kanara, Kolaba and Ratnagiri, while no action under that section was found necessary in Dharwar. There was a decrease in the number of forfeiture cases under section 153 in Belgaum, Dharwar and Kolaba, but the number slightly increased in Bijapur. No such measures were needed in Kolaba and Ratnagiri.

No action was found necessary under section 155 in any district.

Coercive measures on the whole were resorted to more sparingly than in the preceding year.

Bombay Suburban Division.

Year.	Number of notices of demand issued under section 152, Land Revenue Code.	Penalty under section 148, Land Revenue Code.	Distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154, Land Revenue Code.	Sale of immoveable property other than land under section 155, Land Revenue Code.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy under section 153, Land Revenue Code.
		Number of kabjedars.	Number of kabjedars.	Number of cases.	Number of cases.
1923-24	11	..	..	..	5
1922-23	10	..	1	..	12

The peculiar difficulty experienced in this Division in the collection of land revenue is that many of the khatedars live in Bombay, their addresses are not known, and mutations are varied and voluminous. Intimation of the place, time and amount of payment is sent to every khatedar, whose address is known, a week before the assessment becomes due.

Forfeiture has been found to be the most efficacious method of recovery and in cases in which land was restored to the occupants the payment of arrears together with the current demand was made a condition precedent to restoration.

There was no case of arrest under section 157, Land Revenue Code.

15. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

Northern Division.

Ahmedabad City is the chief industrial centre in Gujarat, the chief industry being cotton spinning and weaving. Ten factories were added during the year to the existing number, *viz.*, 149, one was struck off the register, leaving 158 at the close of the year. Viramgam is also in a small way an industrial town. The industrial depression referred to

last year has not yet lightened. A majority of the mills worked at a loss and could not therefore declare any dividends. The money market remained tight and credit declined considerably. The slump in the mill industry and the failure of some of the capitalists rendered many people helpless but this specially affected the middle class who depend for their livelihood on dividends of mill shares and interest on deposits in mills. The depression in the mill industry however was not a cause of unemployment as the factories did not close down. The cotton trade flourished throughout the district except in parts of Viramgam.

In Kaira, of the two textile mills at Nadiad, one remained closed through-out the year. The Indian Dairy Supply Company stopped working during the year and the Government Dairy worked for only six months. The extended cultivation of cotton in Thasra taluka is leading to the opening of gins and presses at Thasra and surrounding villages.

In the Panch Mahals there has been no important change or fluctuation in trade. The Bamankuva Company has sold its rights to the Shivrajpur Syndicate Company. The lime industry at Dohad is in a fairly prosperous condition and the transfer of the Parel workshop of the B. B. & C. I. Railway to Dohad, which is shortly to take place, will enhance the value and importance of the town. The supply of electric energy to Godhra has opened-out a great industrial fortune to the people of Godhra, provided they have sufficient enterprise and business capacity to avail themselves of it.

In the Broach district the general depression in the textile industry continued as in Ahmedabad. The mills reduced the wages, which resulted in strikes in the Saraswati Mills and Fine Counts Mills which lasted for about a month. The strikes were settled by arbitration, in consequence of which the mills reduced the wages of labourers by 12½ per cent. The area under cotton rose from 298,474 to 328,571 acres. Owing to the application of Cotton Transport Act to the area situated to the south of the river Narbada adulteration of cotton of low quality with that of superior stuff has now ceased, in consequence of which agriculturists of Ankleshwar and Hansot realized high prices for their cotton. The river-borne trade at the port of Broach showed a decrease in both imports and exports. The trade at other ports, *viz.*, Tankari, Kavi and Dehej was similarly slack.

In Surat depression in the mill industry continued, but the ginning factories worked satisfactorily owing to the high prices of cotton. Owing to the restrictions in transport under the Cotton Transport Act several new gins and presses were started at Sayan and Kim and one ginning factory at Godsamba. The local (Surat City) silk and embroidery business flourished on account of the reduction of competition from Central Europe. The trade in timber and bricks was dull on account of inactivity in building operations and the substitution of cement blocks and stones and iron girders.

The trade in sand, plantains and betel leaves flourished as usual.

Central Division.

The outturn of the cotton crop was fairly good in the Ahmednagar, West Khandesh and Nasik districts, whereas in East Khandesh the outturn was rather poor when compared with that of the last year. In the Ahmednagar district 20 ginning and pressing factories and in the Nasik district 9 ginning factories were at work. Cotton is reported to have fetched good prices on the whole. A new spinning and weaving mill at Dhulia is under construction. In East Khandesh the two spinning and weaving mills—one at Jalgaon and another at Amalner—are reported to have done well. The new Bhagirath Spinning and Weaving Mill at Jalgaon is not yet well established, whereas the one recently projected at Chalisgaon is not yet ready for turning out cloth. The Khandesh Spinning and Weaving Mill at Jalgaon opened a well equipped dispensary for their hands in October 1924. A disastrous fire took place at a ginning factory at Raver resulting in the loss of 12 lives.

In the Sholapur district the general depression in the cotton mill industry experienced during 1923 still continued to some extent in the year of report, though the Sholapur mills on the whole compared very favourably with those in Bombay, probably because the strikes in Bombay kept the mills there closed for about three months and thereby prevented the cloth and yarn markets from being overstocked with surplus and unmarketable goods. Had it not been for this adventitious circumstance, some of the mills at Sholapur would have had to close down and others would certainly have had to work short hours. During the year of report Sholapur enjoyed complete immunity from labour unrest.

The Collector of Sholapur observes:—

"The year under report points to the fact that the boom experienced from 1919 onwards has definitely come to an end, and that the mills here have been and are still passing through an intermediate period to a stage where normal trading on a pre-war level of profits should once more be possible.

"How long this intermediate period is likely to last it is difficult to forecast, but if the coming American Cotton crop is as large as predicted, and the Indian crop above the normal, as seems likely, cotton will be cheap in 1925, the price of cotton and yarn will correspondingly drop and this should lead to a higher consumption of cotton goods and free-er trading."

One more mill is under construction at Sholapur and is to be worked by electric power. Erection of another new mill is under contemplation.

In the Poona district trade and industries suffered to some extent owing to the depression in the money market. The export trade of potatoes and groundnut had a set-back owing to the poor yield of the crop. Mirabolum export trade in Ambegaon Peta amounted to nearly Rs. 75,000. The Raja Bahadur silk mill remained closed. The Electric Supply Company received more encouragement owing to the increased demand for the supply of power.

The Nasik and Satara districts are mainly agricultural. The grain business on a fairly extensive scale was carried on in the Nasik district at the chief grain markets. In the Satara district large quantities of jaggery and turmeric from Karad, Walwa and Tasgaon talukas, onions from Khandalla Mahal and corriander seed from Javli taluka were exported. Eggs were exported from Javli and Man talukas—the dealing in eggs in the latter taluka is reported to have amounted to as much as Rs. 15,000 in the year.

The Belapur Sugar Company (Ahmednagar) is making good progress. Owing to the delay in the erection of the Sugar Factory the Company was compelled to make jaggery instead of sugar. The erection of the Factory is now complete and it will shortly commence working. The Nira Valley Sugar Factory at Baramati and the Hanuman Sugar Factory at Fursungi—both in the Poona district—were in a flourishing condition.

A weaving school has recently been started in the town of Sinnar by Government to encourage the weaver class to stick to this industry. The carpet and handloom industry of the American Mission at Ahmednagar had to be discontinued for want of demand.

Government have given permission for the construction of a paper mill at Savalda on the Tapti river in Shirpur taluka (West Khandesh), but no further progress seems to have been made. The Reay paper mill at Mundhwa manufactured paper valued at Rs. 3,50,000.

The grass press at Nawapur pressed during the year 39,659 bales as against 25,865 in the preceding year—the increase in the output being due to the export of grass to the affected parts. The press at Nandurbar remained entirely closed.

The timber trade in the West Khandesh district fared well. The sawmill at Nandurbar was working for the major part of the year.

The tannery at Wanowri (Poona) is worth mention, as it has been in a position to export leather and hides in large quantities.

The glass factories at Talegaon-Dabhade (Poona) and Oglewadi (Satara), the Match Factory at Karad, the factory for manufacturing iron ploughs at the Satara Road Station, the Kirloskar Brother's Iron Factory, Mr. Tikekar's Textile factory and metal works at Tikekarwadi, the Ravi Varma Fine Art Litho Press at Karla (Poona) and the Carpet Factory at Kuna (near Lonavla) are all reported to have done well on the whole.

Southern Division.

The chief articles of export were the same as last year, *viz.*, (1) cotton, (2) jowari, (3) wheat, (4) rice, (5) timber, (6) betelnut, (7) tobacco and (8) fish.

The cotton ginning and pressing factories had a good season except in the southern part of Bijapur. The jowari and wheat trade in Bijapur was slack owing to insufficient rainfall. Import of Burma rice caused a decline in the export of rice from Kolaba. The timber market in

Kanara was dull, while the betelnut and cardamum trade was brisk on account of high prices. The tobacco season was fair in Belgaum. The fishing industry in the Coast Districts was in a flourishing condition.

Hand-spinning was at a standstill everywhere. The country blanket industry in Bagalkot in the Bijapur district suffered from a reduction in the number of sheep. Though a large export of sarees and bodice cloth took place from Ilkal and Guledgud, the industry did not remain entirely unaffected by the unfavourable conditions of the season. In Dharwar the gudar industry at Hebsur did well, and the carpet factory at Navalgund received a new lease of life from the co-operative society started there for the purpose of reviving it. The Gokak Falls Mills, in spite of shortage of water, did fairly well, and the Shree Krishna Weaving Mills of Belgaum also had a good year. The hand weaving industry has recently received a fillip by the appointment of a special Weaving Master by the Government Industrial Department at Manoli in the Parasgad taluka to teach improved methods. The model weaving school at Hulkoti in Dharwar was removed to Hoshalli in the same district.

The oil mills in Belgaum also did well. The Pioneer Clay Works in Khanapur and the bangle industry at Ghodgeri continued to thrive. The quarrying industry in Bijapur suffered from lack of transport facilities. The sardine oil factory at Honawar and the Mango pulp factory at Ankola produced 150 tons of oil and 200 bags of fish manure, and 100,000 tins of pulp respectively. Brass and cart-wheel industries at Panwel (Kolaba) were quite prosperous. The Vijayadurg Button Factory, Ratnagiri, however, had a slack season, the value of the outturn being Rs. 44,000 against 56,000 of the previous year. The Sanikatta Salt Works (Kanara) produced 243,128 maunds of salt. The salt industry at Pen (Kolaba) revived owing to the termination of the tenants' strike, but that at Uran suffered owing to high wages and want of capital.

The Tata Hydro-Electric Power Supply Company and the Andhra Valley Power Supply Company, which had to be entirely closed during the mill strike at Bombay, supplied electricity to the Bombay mills. The construction of the Tata Power Works still requires several years for completion. Except in one or two cases no use of tail water was made either for irrigational or for industrial purposes.

Bombay Suburban Division.

The building trade with its ancillary industries of lime extraction, quarrying, brick making and timber import continued depressed. The construction of roads and laying of water pipes by the Development Directorate slowed down and there was little private or municipal enterprise in this direction.

The old factories all continued at work except a small Aluminium Works at Vile Parle which closed down. A new glass factory was established at Kurla. The match factories which, apart from the New Swadeshi Match Factory at Ambernath, are small concerns appear

to flourish, although at present they all merely assemble imported materials and depend for their existence solely in the difference in the rating of import duties between the finished match box and its various constituents.

Milch cattle stables continued to increase and their presence, particularly in the more congested parts of Bandra and Kurla, gives rise to a nuisance which must be seriously tackled. Cattle stables are at present an extremely profitable investment.

Nearly two hundred permits were issued for heavy motor lorries, which either bring in building materials to Bombay or carry out materials to factories and bring back to Bombay the manufactured products.

16. PRICES.

Northern Division.

The prices of food stuffs practically remained stationary. There was a small rise in some articles and an inappreciable fall in others, and it is remarkable that though the season was not favourable there was no appreciable rise in the prices of any of the food stuffs.

The price of cotton ruled very high and this greatly benefitted the cultivators. In Broach the price of seed cotton went up from Rs. 274 to Rs. 320 per bhar (24 local maunds of 40 lbs). The price of cotton was Rs. 588 per bhar in August 1923. It rose to Rs. 636 in October and Rs. 660 in November. In January the price of cotton attained its zenith of Rs. 745. It declined to Rs. 627 in March. Towards the end of the year it showed a tendency to rise, the price of cotton being Rs. 720 per bhar.

Central Division.

There was a rise in the prices of staple food grains, *viz.*, jowari and bajri in all districts except East Khandesh, Nasik and Sholapur, where they did not show any appreciable tendency to rise or fall. The rise in price was due to the season being less favourable than that of 1922-23. In West Khandesh the rise was perhaps due to some extent to increased cultivation of cotton owing to its attractive prices. In the Poona district there was a decline in the prices of jaggery and sugar. The marked difference in the price of salt was due to the reduction of duty. The Collector of Poona reports that it was sold at 13 seers and 10 chataks per rupee in July 1924. The prices of kadbi were very high in the districts of Poona, Satara and Sholapur.

Southern Division.

Prices of staple food stuffs in above-ghat districts rose high, the extent of the rise in each district being ruled by local conditions. In Konkan districts they were almost stationary.

In Belgaum the price of jowari, the staple food grain of above-ghat districts, ranged from 6 seers 4 chataks to 8 seers 14 chataks as against 8 seers 11 chataks to 10 seers 9 chataks per rupee last year. In Bijapur and Dharwar it rose from 10 seers 12 chataks and 10 seers 1 chatak to 8 seers 9 chataks and 8 seers 1 chatak respectively. The increase was due to the unfavourable nature of the season. The price of rice, the staple food grain of the Konkan districts, remained stationary in Kolaba. It fell in the north of Ratnagiri; the decrease is attributed partly to a good harvest and partly to the starting of a rice mill at Khed; while in the south of Ratnagiri it was stationary. In Kanara it showed a slight increase, which is reported to be due to damages to crops by the heavy floods of 1923. The prices of other food stuffs, *viz.* wheat, bajri, etc., rose. There was however some fall in the price of tur-dal.

Prices of jagri and sugar were almost stationary and that of kadbi rose high on account of partial failure of crops. The prices of imported cloth and other necessaries did not show any appreciable decrease; with reduction of salt duty there was consequent decrease in the price of salt during the last quarter of the year. No cases of profiteering were noticed during the period of the enhancement of the duty.

There was an abnormal rise in the price of cotton. The cotton crop in Dharwar proved to be far better than it was expected to be.

Bombay Suburban Division.

Rice is the staple food as well as the principal crop of this district.

Its price declined slightly during the year from 5 seers 2 chattacks to 5 seers 8 chataks.

The prices of raw materials purchased in the Division similarly declined to a small extent.

17. LABOUR AND WAGES.

Northern Division.

The demand for labour was equal to the supply and there was consequently no unemployment. The wages of both skilled and unskilled labour remained almost stationary. Agricultural labour is getting scarce and dear on account of the tendency on the part of the labouring classes either to take up land for themselves for cultivation or to turn to industrial centres, where high wages are easily obtainable. As regards mill labour Mr. Garrett writes:-

"Mill labour was restless but no serious strikes occurred.

"The men realized that their resources would not allow them to carry on a long struggle and also saw that the employers were prepared to allow a stoppage of work rather than concede to any demands."

This was due to heavy depressions in the mill industry, in which the abnormal profits of former years have disappeared.

Central Division.

The daily wages of skilled and unskilled labourers were almost stationary throughout the year in the districts of Ahmednagar, West Khandesh (where there was a slight rise in certain places owing to local conditions), Nasik, Sholapur and even in Satara, where the season was unfavourable. The wages of skilled labour in East Khandesh and of ordinary labour in the Poona district were stationary, but field and ordinary labour commanded higher wages in East Khandesh than in the last year owing to the excellent rabi and cotton picking season. The price of skilled labour was higher in the Poona district.

There was no scarcity of labour anywhere in the Division except in the Junnar taluka and the Mulshi Peta of the Poona district and in the Sholapur district, where the mills, factories and other industries in cities and big towns attracted a large number of labourers and thereby depleted to a certain extent the supply in the villages especially at harvest times.

The G. I. P. Railway workshops at Manmad, Nandgaon and Igatpuri the 'felling' works of the Forest Department at Badgi, Musla and Goldari in Peint taluka and the construction of the municipal market and the Pratap Mill at Dhulia provided sufficient work to the labourers of the respective districts. In the Satara district the work of the Nira Right Bank Canal attracted a large number of labourers from the Khandala Mahal and the Phaltan State. Besides there were in view of the scarcity conditions in the district special works started by the Public Works Department in expansion of the usual programme of works and also by the District Local Board. Thus there was quite enough work everywhere.

There was the usual exodus of labour to labouring centres. Labourers from the Deshi parts of the Nasik district went to Bombay and Kopargaon (Ahmednagar district) after the harvest. This emigration of labour is usually particularly noticeable from the Satara district, from which about 49,000 professional labourers are reported to have gone to Bombay Karachi, Sholapur, Gujrat and Berar. Of course the figure is only a rough estimate and the Collector says that almost every labourer who can leaves the tract for the cold weather.

Labourers from the Poona district migrated to Bombay and to such large works as Tata works and the Bhatgar Dam, where they earned good wages.

Southern Division.

The attitude of labour continued dictatorial except in the scarcity affected parts of Belgaum, Bijapur and Dharwar.

In the Karnatak generally the wages of labour were adequate except in those parts where the season was unfavourable, where a slight fall in wages occurred. The supply of skilled labour in industrial centres during the cotton season was slightly deficient. A co-operative labourers'

society has been started in Hukeri Taluka, but it is too early to say whether it will lead to anything; efforts to start similar societies in forest areas failed.

People of the affected parts of Bijapur migrated freely and relief works in the shape of expanded Public Works Department projects drew very small numbers. In Dharwar many people found employment in miscellaneous works, such as the removal of prickly pear or the excavation of irrigation tanks.

The Konkan districts remained normal and in Ratnagiri and Kolaba wages continued high owing to the usual emigration of coolies to Bombay. Labour continued abundant on the coast and deficient in the above ghat parts of Kanara, and the rates of wages in the spice gardens in this district ruled high, this being to some extent due to a decrease in immigration of labourers from South Kanara. The forest area (Supa, Haliyal and part of Yellapur) continued to import labour from Goa.

Bombay Suburban Division.

The rates of wages remained fairly stable at about :—

Male	.. ..	.. Annas 12 to 1 Rupee.
Female	.. ..	.. ,, 8 to 12 Annas.
Child	.. ..	.. ,, 6 to 8 ,,

Labour was plentiful and some of the usual immigrants from above ghats who came in search of labour had to return disappointed.

18. SPECIAL MATTERS AND GENERAL REMARKS.

Northern Division.

Mr. Garrett, Collector of Ahmedabad, writes :—

"Boring operations require notice. A large part of this district is well suited to artesian bores. At present four large machines are working. During the year borings by the large machines were successful in every case. Though the flow is not sufficient for irrigation the benefit to men and cattle is enormous. The villagers are everywhere ready to help and put up large contributions towards the cost."

Mr. Macmillan, Collector of Surat, writes :—

"The Devi Movement as a religious movement died out completely during the year.

"Its effects have been permanent in a portion of Mandvi taluka, and on a small proportion of the population of Chikhli and Valod.

"Of the 16 (*viz.*, Mandvi 13, Bardoli 1, and Valod 2) liquor shops closed last year, 6 *viz.*, Mandvi 4, Bardoli 1, Valod 1) were reopened as the temperance movement in their vicinity had completely disappeared.

"While last year only 329 domestic consumption toddy licenses were taken out this year the number rose to 1,147.

"The beneficial effects in the Chowdra areas of Mandvi where the effects of the move ment persisted were obvious.

"The people did not require to borrow from sawkars to pay their land revenue instalments, as they had always previously done whether seasons were good or bad. They reduced their ceremonial expenses and so did not need to resort to the sawkars for advances

for this purpose. Their general appearance, and the appearance of their houses and villages is noticeably improved, and they are able to afford to use brass cooking vessels and to buy better clothes and ornaments for their wives.

" Under the toddy excise revision scheme, toddy tree-tax is increased from 4 annas to Re. 1-8-0, and the number of trees allowed per family is to be restricted. It is hoped that this will help to deter them from reverting to their old habits of excessive drinking.

" There is a very marked increase throughout the district in illicit distillation and import of liquor.

" Mhowra is openly imported by rail and carts and sold freely in the bazar, obviously for no other purpose than illicit distillation.

" Unless the Mhowra Act is extended to the non-mhowra growing areas so as to prevent import and trade in mhowra, the Excise staff are almost helpless to prevent it.

" The Cotton Transport Act was brought into force. The division of Surat South of the Tapti into two zones divided by the general line of the Mindhola river remained a dead letter.

" The cutting off of South Olpad, and East Mandvi from their natural markets by the Tapti boundary caused great discontent. The situation was met by issuing licenses for transport of the whole of the cotton grown in the affected area in Mandvi and by the issue of licenses for half pressed bales from Rander to Surat.

* * * * * * *

" The working of the Act was on the whole successful and caused no great real hardship, although it deprived a large number of growers of the profits they expected by the sale of inferior cotton for mixing, and made the formation of localised ginning and pressing rings for the raising of ginning and pressing charges easier.

" During the year under report special attention was devoted to the following matters :—

(1) Revision of rates of non-agricultural assessment. Final proposals for the district are now being framed.

(2) Charging of fair rates instead of conventional rates for Government lands leased in municipal areas as it was found that these were being given out at rates representing down to a quarter of real value.

(3) Improvements in the methods of disposal of applications for land grants and conversion of lands for building.

(4) Improvement of service records and arrangements for the better distribution of staff among different offices.

(5) Technique of office work. A great improvement has been effected in the standard of writing, thumb impressions, and general form of correspondence and records. It probably is not realised how much of the total cost of existing establishment is entirely wasted on account of allowing slovenly and inefficient methods of work to continue.

(6) It was found that very large areas in Pardi, Bulsar and Chikhli have gone out of cultivation and are now under grass and babuls. A special enquiry was carried out in Pardi by a Committee appointed by the (Gujarat Cooperative Divisional Board) and special enquiries are being made in Chikhli by the Agricultural Department.

(7) The work of preparation of general schemes for the reorganization of—

Talatis,

Vethias,

Menial Establishment

was in progress throughout the year, and the full information on which it is intended to base proposals has now been collected.

" Throughout the year the work of carrying out a general enquiry into the system of road communications in the district was in progress. The final forms in which the results obtained are to be embodied have been settled and the work of compilation is being carried out by the Executive Engineer.

"A similar parallel enquiry is being made by the Suba of Navsari for the Baroda territory adjoining Surat district.

"Continuous attention has been given to the question of reduction of malaria. Some small experimental drainage schemes were carried out at Mandvi, Vapi, Pardi and Athva. A vigorous campaign is now being carried on in Surat City by the Municipality, Health Officer and Sanitary Association, and it is hoped that these experiments will give some guidance when action on a larger scale is undertaken.

"Proposals are being submitted for a special enquiry in the Dangs which is probably the worst area in this part of the country.

"The reduction of malaria is the most important economic and administrative problem of this district.

"It affects everything from education to land revenue, and I make no apology for referring to it in the Land Revenue Administration Report.

"In my opinion half a lakh a year for five years spent on research alone in this district with no guarantee of results would be well spent.

"That there would be direct and immediate results out of all proportion to the expenditure I personally have not the slightest doubt.

"For instance, I would assess the value of my own working time lost to Government on account of malaria in the last two years at about Rs. 5,000 at least."

Progress made in connection with the maintenance and repairs of small irrigation tanks classed as efficient and retained in charge of Revenue Department.—A grant of Rs. 18,400 was sanctioned for the year 1923-24 in the final issue of the Civil Budget Estimate for 1923-24 and it was distributed as shown below in proportion to the Himayat assessment on the tanks to be repaired :—

	Rs.
Ahmedabad	6,665
Kaira	4,135
Broach	1,790
Surat	5,810

No grant was allotted to the Collector of the Panch Mahals as there was only one tank in that district and that had been repaired during the previous year.

Details as regards the number of tanks repaired and the amount spent in each district are given below :—

Name of District.	Number of tanks repaired.	Amount spent on repairs.
		Rs.
Ahmedabad	16	6,514
Kaira	24	3,760
Broach	20	1,790
Surat	26	5,737

In Broach the full allotment was utilized, while Rs. 1,51,375 and 73 were left unspent in the districts of Ahmedabad, Kaira and Surat respectively.

In Ahmedabad the works were carried out by the special agency appointed for the purpose, while in other districts the execution was either entrusted to Local Board overseers or was supervised by the local revenue staff.

Central Division.

Village Panchayats.—The Collector of Ahmednagar remarks :—

"Panchayats have proved to be far less efficient than the Sanitary Committees they displaced. They wish to throw the burden of collecting taxes on the revenue authorities to escape the unpopularity which collection entails. In small villages the cost of clerical staff is out of all proportion to the income."

The Collector of Nasik says that as a whole the Village Panchayats are not much of a success.

Retrenchment.—The Collector of Nasik remarks :—

"Owing to the heavy retrenchment effected in this district the year under report has been one of trial. It is difficult to say with certainty, but it appears that work has deteriorated. I have tried to keep up the standard by recruiting men of good qualifications in spite of the necessity for a due admixture of castes and creeds."

The Collector of East Khandesh says :—

"The charges of the two Prant Officers as recently reduced from three to two appear no be far too large for the two officers to have any hope of visiting their charges thoroughly and of paying proper attention to local enquiries and to the detailed upkeep of revenue record and boundary marks."

No doubt the same is true of Nasik and Ahmednagar districts.

Scarcity.—Owing to partial failure of crops scarcity prevailed in some of the talukas of Ahmednagar, Poona, Satara and Sholapur districts as stated below though 'scarcity' in the technical sense of the word was not declared anywhere :—

District.	Talukas.
Ahmednagar	Nagar, Rahuri, Sangamner, Kopargaon, Shevgaon, Karjat, Shrigonda and Parner.
Poona	Indapur, Sirur and Dhond Peta and parts of Bhimthadi, Purandhar, Khed and Haveli talukas.
Satara	Parts of Khandala Peta, Khatav, Khanapur, Walva and Man talukas and the whole of Tasgaon Taluka. (Some of the villages in Patan and Javli talukas also suffered on account of excessive rain in the beginning and continuous break afterwards.)
Sholapur	Parts of Karmala, Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras talukas,

In addition to the suspension of land revenue and takavi dues, the following measures were generally adopted for alleviation of distress in the scarcity tract of the affected districts :—

(1) Liberal distribution of takavi for grass, tals and for deepening wells.
(2) Gratuitous relief to the infirm and to the inferior village servants.
(3) Extra remuneration to Patels.
(4) Special grants for improvement of village water supply.
(5) Opening of grass depôts.

The expenditure on these measures was as follows :—

	Gratuitous relief to the infirms.	Dole to inferior village servants.	Extra remuneration to Patels.	Improvement of water supply.	Tagai.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar ..	*678	*2,764	*737	..	7,337
Poona ..		23,565	4,659	7,500	22,728
Satara ..	37,596		36,832	34,112	1,77,552
Sholapur ..	2,918	1,185	508	5,877	8,000

* The figures for this (Ahmednagar) district are up to the end of July 1924.

There was no necessity to open relief works anywhere, but expansions of the ordinary programme of Public Works Department works (*e.g.*, collection of murum on (1) Karad-Bijapur Road and (2) Malhar Peth Road) were taken in hand in the Satara district. Two ordinary Local Board Works, *viz* : the Vita-Kundal Road and the Khanapur-Ped Road were opened to give relief to the labouring population of the Khanapur taluka in the same district.

Additional establishment consisting of 4 Head Karkuns, 6 Circle Inspectors and 7 Karkuns was entertained in the Satara district from 15th February 1924 for the efficient management of relief measures at a cost of Rs. 9,848.

Grass Operations.—Poona District.—Seven grass depôts were opened. The total amount of grass brought and sold was lbs. 299,553. There was little demand for this grass and much remained unsold till the beginning of the monsoon and it had then to be sold at a reduced price.

Satara District.—Scarcity of fodder was acute. Grass amounting to lbs. 778,000 was brought from Palghar and Nawapur and stored at four grass depôts for sale. All the grass was disposed of by 15th June 1924. Kopargaon kadbi amounting to lbs. 47,078—in 800 bales—was also kept at Kundal, Bhilavdi and Koregaon depôts and it was also disposed of in a short time. The selling price of kadbi per bale varied from Rs. 2-4-0 to Rs. 2-9-0. " For raising fodder crops 80 acres from the

Pingli Tank, 600 acres from the Mhaswad Tank, 239 acres from the Mayani Tank and 40 acres from Nher Tank were given out to agriculturists of Man and Khatav talukas respectively. A nominal assessment of Rs. 6 was levied in the case of Pingli, Nher and Mayani Tanks and Rs. 8 in the case of Mhaswad Tank. This fodder crop and the Government grass afforded considerable relief to the cattle in Man and Khatav talukas and it largely checked the sale of cattle." The cost of fodder operations was Rs. 4,578.

Sholapur District.—Sample waggons of baled grass from Nawapur and Palghar depôts amounting to lbs. 28,039 and 9,988 respectively were received. Out of this grass worth Rs. 420 was sold in the Malsiras taluka in the shape of tagai. The unsold balance was auctioned in open bazar. The cattle-owners of this district do not like grass and there was no real demand for it.

Southern Division.

Elections.—The elections for the Bombay Legislative Council and the Indian Legislative Assembly held in November 1923 aroused a good deal of interest. No appeals against the result of the elections were preferred except in Belgaum and Dharwar, where they were dismissed.

Red Cross.—There were various activities in connection with the Red Cross in the Dharwar district; the total collections there now amount to Rs. 1,00,000, which has been invested in the Dharwar Karnatak Co-operative Bank. The District Recruiting Fund Committee voted a sum of Rs. 17,187-8-0 for the establishment of "The Dharwar War Memorial Red Cross Institute", the foundation stone of which was laid by Lady Wilson on the 26th August last, and four girls have been sent to Mysore for training on a monthly scholarship of Rs. 30 each, while the two midwives appointed by the District Committee to Navalgund and Ron have done good work in the villages. Satisfactory progress is reported from the village dispensary at Amingad in the Bijapur district, while in Kanara over Rs. 2,800 was collected.

Agriculture and Co-operation.—Taluka Development Associations in the Belgaum district did some useful work. A cattle-show was held by the Athni Association with a view to encouraging the improvement of the Krishna Valley and Khilar breeds; it was well attended and cash prize and medals were awarded out of Government and District Local Board grants supplemented by private contributions. The Associations also held several demonstrations in improved methods of agriculture.

A campaign against smut in jowar was carried on in the Belgaum and Dharwar districts by the distribution of copper sulphate. In the former district, however, the results could not be appreciated owing to the partial failure of the crop and in the latter no especially useful results have been reported.

The Agricultural School at Devihosur in the Dharwar district is reported to be prospering. Bagalkot in the Bijapur district held an

Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition and a Divisional Co-operative Conference in which all the local boards and co-operative credit societies participated.

A branch of the Bombay Co-operative Credit Institute was established in Kolaba, where the co-operative movement has not made much head-way and the condition of existing co-operative societies is reported to be far from satisfactory.

Famine.—The season was unfavourable in the northern part of Belgaum and especially in the central and S. E. parts of Bijapur, and in the latter scarcity was declared by Government.

In both the districts suspensions and remissions of land revenue were given, and tagai for land improvement was sanctioned on a liberal scale.

One " relief " work in Belgaum and 3 in Bijapur were started as ordinary departmental works under the management of the Public Works Department, but the former did not attract an appreciable number of labourers. The works in Bijapur were fairly well attended.

Gratuitous relief to destitutes and village servants was given in almost all talukas of Bijapur, and extra remuneration was paid to village officers in deserving cases.

The forest areas in Bijapur were thrown open for free grazing of cattle, and rayats in Belgaum were allowed to remove "*As*" leaves free of charge. As there was no demand for forest grass from either of the districts the people were assisted to make their own arrangements for the supply of fodder.

The water scarcity which prevailed in all the above ghat districts was tided over with the aid of liberal grants from Government, *viz.*:

Rs. 8,000 for Belgaum,

Rs. 30,000 for Bijapur,

Rs. 6,300 for Dharwar.

Relief measures were wound up from November 1924.

Floods.—The year witnessed extraordinary floods; that in the Tungabhadra destroyed the Harihar bridge and affected 7 villages in Karajgi taluka and 12 in Ranebennur taluka of the Dharwar district. Immediate relief was organised and given. The Wardha also had high flood and the causeway near Sangur was washed away. But the most serious were the floods in the Sharavati river in Honavar (Kanara). Relief Committees were formed for the alleviation of distress, total collections amounting to Rs 6,596, including a donation of Rs. 1,000 from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. In Kolaba considerable damage was caused to the khari lands in Uran Mahal and Pen and Panvel talukas by unusually high tides.

Tenants' strike in Kolaba.—The protracted Agri strike in the Pen taluka terminated, the Collector having succeeded in securing an amicable settlement between the landlords and the tenants.

Protection against pig.—Four-hundred forty-seven pigs were destroyed in Kanara, 110 of which were killed in Mundgod, poison baits being used in 38 successful cases. The Hulihond scheme of enclosing lands with a stone wall referred to last year has been completed and a similar scheme has been undertaken in the Dharwar district in western villages of the Bankapur and Kalghatgi talukas.

Emigration and Immigration.—Except in Dharwar and Kolaba there was no immigration in any of the districts in the Division. In Dharwar there was immigration from the affected parts of Hyderabad and Bijapur district, and in Kolaba, in addition to the usual immigration of "Beldars" and "Dhangars" from the Deccan, labourers were imported by the Tata Company and the owners of salt pans in Uran, from the Deccan and Gujarat respectively.

In Belgaum, Dharwar and Bijapur owing to a partial failure of crops there was some temporary emigration of villagers from the affected to the neighbouring non-affected areas. Labourers of the north-east of Chikodi taluka in Belgaum and of Bagewadi taluka in Bijapur migrated to Bombay, Poona, Hubli and Gadag, which always draw the casual unemployed.

Bombay Suburban Division.

The number of villages increased by one to 93 during this year, a new village "Parigha Khari" having been formed in the South Salsette taluka of the Bombay Suburban District out of the creek between Bandra and Bombay and Kurla under Government Notification No. 370-C. dated 16th February 1924, Revenue Department. For the same reason the area of the district increased from 153 to 154 square miles.

There was however no change in population which stood at 154,922, according to the census of 1921, the newly formed village being uninhabited.

Emigration and Immigration.—There was the usual seasonal immigration of labourers, probably to a slightly smaller extent than usual owing to the good crops above-ghats.

EXTRACTS.

Northern Division.

V. B. MARDHEKAR, Esq., Acting Collector of Broach.

Cotton is the chief product of this district and constitutes the backbone of the trade and industry. Owing to the application of the Cotton Transport Act to the area situated to the south of the river Narmada adulteration of cotton of low quality with that of superior stuff which was a great evil in the past has now ceased, in consequence of which the agriculturists of Ankleshwar and Hansot realised high prices for their cotton.

Southern Division.

R. M. MAXWELL, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Collector of Kanara.

The floods in July and August caused considerable damage to cultivators' huts in the Kumta and Honavar talukas and in a restricted area in Supa. Relief measures were organised, and a sum of Rs. 5,103-15-0 was distributed to the sufferers either in cash, grain or blankets. Free grants of hutting materials were also made by the Forest Department, and a number of tali-palms were given free of fee.

The Kanara Flood Relief Fund.—To alleviate the distress caused by the somewhat serious floods in Honavar Taluka and Supa Petha by the rains of 1923, Committees were formed to collect subscriptions. The total collections amounted to Rs. 6,596 including a donation of Rs. 1,000 from His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. In addition to this Rs. 2,500 were received from the N. M. Wadia Charities, but were returned with thanks as the amount already collected was more than sufficient. A sum of Rs. 5,000 was received from the Sir Ratan Tata Charities. Of this Rs. 4,000 were remitted to the South Kanara Relief Fund and the balance of Rs. 1,000 handed over to the Kanara Nursing Association. Rice, ragi, kambalis, sarees, etc., were distributed among the sufferers of Honavar taluka. Cash payments were made to the sufferers of Supa Petha.

APPENDIX No. I—

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts for the Revenue Year 1923-24, and

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Northern Division.							
Ahmedabad	839*	50	32,28,225	9,107	6,01,221	1,74,828	8,69,430
Kaira	561	28	31,31,502	50,941	8,41,631	57,654	67,487
Panch Mahals	615½	76½	6,51,836	6,839	1,50,723	26,187	1,09,931
Broach	400	15	26,42,246	37,310	4,89,519	44,066	86,935
Surat	814	35	28,86,241	45,356	4,02,443	35,071	15,220

* The decrease of 4 villages is due to the fact that 4 villages of Dholka taluka have been amal dated 1st

DISTRICT FORM NO. II.

of the Northern, Central, Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions balances outstanding on 31st July 1924.

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.							
Agricultural.		Building and other N. A. assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1922-1923 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
13,81,627	1,34,659	57,353	2,84,276	1,61,582	31,097		... 19,88,400
						Remissions ...	... 1,10,697
						Suspensions ...	... 7,00,482
						Collections ...	... 11,65,331
						Unauthorized ...	... 11,890
15,85,325	5,21,416	7,048	1,08,579	1,95,654	9,707		... 24,08,315
						Remissions ...	... 1,19,277
						Suspensions ...	... 8,49,441
						Collections ...	... 14,39,597
						Unauthorized ...	... ...
3,24,206	31,080	2,870	38,849	37,551	303		... 4,34,253
						Remissions ...	... 14,295
						Suspensions ...	... 699
						Collections ...	... 4,19,126
						Unauthorized ...	... 133
17,54,922	2,22,130	7,364	1,95,377	1,70,699	5,368		... 23,45,124
						Remissions ...	... 2,517
						Suspensions ...	... 6,00,595
						Collections ...	... 17,42,012
						Unauthorized ...	... ...
22,28,509	1,42,907	16,735	77,228	1,77,562	544		... 26,42,397
						Remissions ...	... 38,292
						Suspensions ...	... 9,151
						Collections ...	... 25,94,941
						Unauthorized ...	... 13

gamated with the neighbouring villages of the same taluka Government Resolution, No. 6479 June 1923.

APPENDIX No. I—

Statement exhibiting the gross and net land revenue of the districts for the revenue Year 1923-24, and balances

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	1922-1923.	Other years.	1921-1922.	1922-1923.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	4,05,806	55,111	1,49,096	4,307	9	442
Remissions	4,04,062	47,585	1,08,357	132	...	45
Suspensions	961	7,519	38,570	.....	...	.....
Collections	783	7	2,169	4,029	9	344
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	146	...	53
Kaira	6,88,282	11,322	40,119	1,023	1,342	1,561
Remissions	6,87,787	2,072	40,119	.....	...	.....
Suspensions	491	9,250	.....	820*	1,342*	1,452*
Collections	4	.....	.....	203	...	109
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...
Panch Mahals	1,140	271	.....	316	212	743
Remissions	1,140	.....	.....	138	59	157
Suspensions	.....	271	.....	.....	...	.....
Collections	.....	.....	.....	94	113	466
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	84	40	120
Broach	78,489	6,206	.....	.....	7	12
Remissions	78,489	3,984	.....	.....	...	.....
Suspensions	.....	2,222	.....	.....	...	.....
Collections	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	12
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Surat	920	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Remissions	920	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Suspensions	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Collections	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....

DISTRICT FORM NO. II—*contd.*

of the Northern, Central, Southern, and Bombay Suburban Divisions outstanding on 31st July 1924—contd.

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Over collections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
26,03,171	...	...	.....	...	...	17,999*	*The difference in the arrears of past years (columns 15 to 18) as compared with those shown in the last year's return is due to correction of a mistake in last year's district return as shown below Rs. 668 transferred from col. 15 to cols. 16 to 18 as under. To column 16 Rs. 71 " " 17 Rs. 47 " " 18 Rs. 550 Total Rs. ... 668
.....	6,70,878	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	7,47,532	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	11,72,672	34,461	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	12,089	...	
31,51,964	...	...	.....	...	...	18,592	
.....	8,49,255	...	.....	...	...	...	The difference of Rs. 10 in column 15 and Rs. 13 in column 19 as compared with the figures shown in the last year's return is due to correction of mistake in last year's district return.
.....	...	8,62,796	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	14,39,913	7,807	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
4,36,035	...	...	.....	...	...	7,744	*These figures (columns 18 to 20) are on account of jama and local fund cess due from the Talukdar of Hariala and Kharanti the collection of which has been stayed in compliance with injunctions received from the High Court.
.....	15,789	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	970	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	4,19,799	556	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	377	...	
24,29,838	...	...	.....	...	...	11,809	
.....	84,990	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	6,02,817	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	17,42,031	11,725	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
26,43,317	...	...	.....	...	...	18,443	
.....	39,212	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	9,151	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	25,94,941	10,613	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	13	...	

APPENDIX No. I—

District.	No. of Villages.		Gross fixed revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana	1,532	62	14,04,747	211	70,115	8,601	2,004
Total for 1923-24 ...	4,761½	266½	1,39,41,797	1,49,664	25,55,552	3,46,407	12,51,007
Total for 1922-23 ...	4,765½	266½	1,39,28,164	1,49,232	25,48,201	3,51,878	12,47,403

DISTRICT FORM No. II—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.							
Agricultural.		Building and other N. A. assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Loss collections in 1932-1933 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
Government occupied land including specially-reduced.	Alienated lands (Class VI).						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
12,60,608	40,555	13,663	1,04,287	1,84,563	2,534		16,10,223
						Remissions	390
						Suspensions	...
						Collections	16,07,242
						Unauthorized	2,590
95,41,287	10,92,747	1,05,033	8,09,696	9,27,601	49,553		1,14,28,711
						Remissions	2,85,468
						Suspensions	21,60,368
						Collections	89,68,249
						Unauthorized	14,626
85,36,460	10,93,415	1,01,585	6,22,556	8,23,271	31,844		1,11,45,432

APPENDIX No. I—

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	1922-1923.	Other years.	1921-1922.	1922-1923.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Thana	.....	.....	.....	104	96	4,600
Remissions	.....	.....	.....	.....	... ...	749
Suspensions	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....
Collections	... ..	.....	.....	.....	25	3,639
Unauthorized	.....	.....	.....	101	71	212
Total for 1923-24 ...	11,74,637	72,910	1,89,215	5,750	1,666	7,358
Remissions	11,72,398	53,662	1,48,476	270	59	951
Suspensions	1,452	19,262	38,570	820	1,349	1,452
Collections	787	7	2,160	4,326	154	4,570
Unauthorized	.....	.....	...	334	114	385
Total for 1922-23 ...	5,069	30,02,000	1,05,988	3,053	9,224	9,661

District Form No. II—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Over collections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-thanvband items.	Remark.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
16,15,023	...	...	.....	...	...	14,817	The difference of Rs. 89 in column 20 as compared with the figure shown in last year's return is due to the enhancement of the rate of local fund cess and the consequent increase in consolidated land revenue arrears.
.....	1,139	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	16,10,906	5,680	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	2,977	...	
1,28,80,247	...	...	.....	...	...	89,404	
.....	16,61,363	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	22,23,266	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	89,80,262	70,849	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	16,456	...	
1,42,80,386	4,38,334	14,37,302	1,23,90,628	66,942	14,123	84,148	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of village.		Gross fixed revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	1,236½	138½	23,46,776	284	3,01,743	15,656	44
East Khandesh	1,737	65½	39,91,307	882	3,52,692	32,567	1,073
West Khandesh	1,445	43	22,77,375	9	1,99,664	64,276	42
Nasik	1,534	161	22,37,325	13	2,98,626	25,625	94
Poona	1,004½	197½	20,27,711	1,047	4,18,687	7,924	826

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.						
Agricultural.						
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other N. A. assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1922-1923 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
A. 18,54,821 B. 0 C. 337	1,71,771	2,110	97,599	1,47,484	19,293	Rs. 22,54,829
						Remissions ... 5,636
						Suspensions ... 3,05,440
						Collections ... 19,38,665
						Balance ... 5,088
A. 33,26,174 B. 0 C. 0	1,58,727	29,194	1,82,391	2,51,020	3,880	39,43,624
						Remissions ... 51,886
						Suspensions ... ...
						Collections ... 38,91,702
						Balance ... 36
A. 19,45,643 B. 0 C. 56	52,174	15,511	1,88,570	1,48,635	12,809	23,37,780
						Remissions ... 4,040
						Suspensions ... 37,408
						Collections ... 22,96,206
						Balance ... 126
A. 17,66,336 B. 38 C. 1	1,31,944	14,648	1,49,924	1,45,799	7,292	22,01,389
						Remissions ... 43,334
						Suspensions ... 49,537
						Collections ... 21,08,518
						Balance ... ...
A. 14,05,028 B. 1,696 C. 461	1,37,416	54,626	65,357	1,28,277	11,874	17,80,987
						Remissions ... 6,147
						Suspensions ... 3,80,949
						Collections ... 13,83,593
						Balance ... 10,998

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	1922-1923.	Other years.	1921-1922.	1922-1923.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmednagar	11,08,771	11,89,662	4,59,309	.....	.....	168
Remissions	9,53,071	1,11,012	263	.....	.....	68
Suspensions	...	10,51,970	4,58,200	.....	.....	...
Collections	1,55,700	26,680	846	.....	.....	100
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
East Khandesh	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	417
Remissions	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Collections	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	7
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	410
West Khandesh	40,652	954	2,08,335	1,188	1,107	1,484
Remissions	1,425	...	419	137	248	502
Suspensions	255	954	48,312	.....	.....	...
Collections	38,913	...	1,59,586	1,051	798	923
Balance	59	...	~ 18	.....	61	59
Nasik	8,13,946	867	5,38,736	.....	.....	...
Remissions	3,36,456	...	3,005	.....	.....	...
Suspensions	51	5	4,69,549	.....	.....	...
Collections	4,77,439	862	66,182	.....	.....	...
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Poona	4,27,075	3,85,305	1,15,286	3,548	1,288	23,525
Remissions	3,51,910	63	56	2,012	731	5,972
Suspensions	6,731*	3,79,937	1,12,441	.....	.....	...
Collections	66,582	6,932	2,789	119	109	12,826
Balance	.....	...	.....	1,642†	448	4,727

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written-off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Over collections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
50,12,739	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	10,70,050	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	18,15,610	.....	...	...	.	
... ...	...	...	21,21,991	40,428	...	6,775	
.....	...	...	.....	...	5,088	...	
39,44,041	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	51,886	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	38,91,709	15,636	...	14,016	
.....	...	...	.....	...	446	...	
25,91,500	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	6,771	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	86,929	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	24,97,477	18,633	...	11,144	
.....	...	...	.....	...	323	...	
35,54,938	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	3,82,795	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	5,19,142	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	26,53,001	7,615	...	36,717	
.....	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
27,37,014	...	...	.....	...	...	...	* Rs. 1,627 were shown wrongly for the years 1920-21 instead of for the years 1921-22. They are now shown for 1921-22.
.....	3,66,891	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	8,79,358	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	14,72,950	16,834	...	83,423	† Rs 225 have been added as they have become unauthorized.
.....	...	...	.....	...	17,815	...	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	7,157	6,422	88	18	256
Satara	969	389	29,09,861	1,123	8,65,975	6,432	888
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	10,963	158	...	...	...
Sholapur	609	50	14,79,400	819	1,49,324	5,018	441
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	1,815	...	...	...	...
Total for 1923-24 ..	8,594¾	1,044¼	1,71,79,755	4,177	25,86,711	1,57,508	3,408
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	19,935	6,580	88	18	256
Total for 1922-23 ...	8,594¾	1,044¼	1,69,18,123	4,189	25,58,255	1,59,719	3,353

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Miscellaneous			
Agricultural.		Building and other N. A. assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1922-1923 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
.....	373	...	85	5	...	463
						Collections ... 447
						Balance ... 16
A. 16,33,855 B. 372 C. 1,147	3,90,870	9,199	30,685	1,80,320	27,845	22,18,603
						Remissions ... 54,514
						Suspensions ... 1,17,311
						Collections ... 14,46,015
						Balance ... 763
.....	10,654	151	...	9	...	 10,814
A. 12,29,702 B. 0 C. 1,600	66,681	25,815	1,44,796	99,441	22,013	15,46,022
						Remissions ... 18,370
						Suspensions ... 1,54,314
						Collections ... 13,73,316
						Balance ... 22
.....	1,815	...	2,137	76	...	 4,028
						Collections ... 3,237
						Balance ... 791
A. 1,31,61,559 B. 2,106 C. 3,602	11,09,583	1,51,101	8,59,322	11,00,967	1,05,006	1,62,83,234
						Remissions ... 1,83,927
						Suspensions ... 16,44,259
						Collections ...1,44,38,015
						Balance ... 17,033
.....	12,842	151	2,222	90	...	15,305
						Collections ... 14,498
						Balance ... 807
A. 1,29,45,497 B. 410 C. 4,188	11,07,182	1,35,330	7,12,985	10,72,232	1,21,837	1,58,55,987

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorized.			Unauthorized.		
	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	1922-1923.	Other years.	1921-1922.	1922-1923.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extra Territorial	.....	...	.....	.....	1	373
Collections	.....	...	.....	...	1	356
Balance	.....	...	.....	...	.....	17
Satara	3,49,972	18,164	1,89,496	...	.....	...
Remissions	3,49,972	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Suspensions	.....	18,164	1,89,496	...	.....	...
Collections	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Extra Territorial	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Sholapur	2,99,726	1,65,214	1,42,178	.....	111	1,926
Remissions	1,39,228	21,815	56	.....	19	25
Suspensions	.....	1,38,789	1,11,098	.....	.....	...
Collections	1,60,498	4,610	31,026	.....	92	1,901
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Extra Territorial	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	742
Collections	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	742
Balance	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	...
Total for 1923-24 ...	30,40,142	17,60,1(	16,53,340	4,736	2,506	27,520
Remissions	21,32,062	1,32,890	3,799	2,149	998	6,567
Suspensions	7,037	15,89,819	13,89,094	.....	.....	...
Collections	8,99,132	39,084	2,60,429	1,170	999	15,757
Balance	59	...	18	1,642	509	5,196
Extra Territorial	.....	...	.....	.....	1	1,115
Collections	.....	...	.....	.....	1	1,098
Balance	...	...	.....	.....	.....	17
Total for 1922-23 ...	98,795	42,67,344	18,12,826	2,117	5,868	14,152

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written-off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
837	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	804	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	33	...	
27,76,235	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	4,04,486	...	.....	...	...	...	
...	...	9,24,971	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	14,46,015	69,045	...	19,681	
.....	...	...	.....	...	768	...	
10,814	...	...	10,814	...	...	...	
21,55,177	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	1,79,513	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	4,04,199	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	15,71,443	5,035	...	7,604	
.....	...	...	.....	...	22	...	
4,770	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	3,979	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...	791	...	
2,27,71,644	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	24,62,392	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	46,30,209	.....	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,56,54,586	1,73,226	...	1,79,360	
.....	...	...	.....	...	24,457	...	
16,421	...	...	.....	...	...	...	
.....	...	...	15,597	...	824	...	
.....	...	...	.....	...			
2,20,57,089	...	...	.....	...	...	...	

	Rs.
Add—	
Over collections	1,73,226
Non-tharavband items	1,79,360
Revenue received from other districts	.....
Gross consolidated land revenue in the Central Division	1,60,22,769

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.			
	Khalsa.	Inam.		Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
						Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
Southern Division.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	914	218	25,27,701	3,252	6,65,770	14,693	30
Bijapur	1,013	161	19,39,422	42	3,62,526	5,635	24
Dharwar	1,279	184	35,63,359	10,657	6,05,057	36,688	82
Kanara	1,419	...	10,66,816	...	4,762	58,144	7,618
Kolaba	1,541	86	16,08,036	124	97,645	4,138	4,289

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1922-1923 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
Agricultural.		Building and other N. A. assessment (including judi in Class VII).					
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).						
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
						Demand	21,88,100
						Remissions ...	720
13,45,264	4,95,971	2,821	38,098	3,14,537	8,591	Suspensions	3,27,470
						Collections	18,56,812
						U. A.	1,098
						Demand	17,83,118
						Remissions	1,588
12,29,981	3,30,755	10,459	96,424	1,25,343	9,844	Suspensions	7,37,373
						Collections	10,42,766
						U. A.	1,491
						Demand	32,00,961
						Remissions	62,472
22,89,792	6,08,745	12,338	72,875	2,21,421	4,210	Suspensions	2,82,593
						Collections	28,55,869
						U. A.	27
						Demand	10,95,131
						Remissions	3,744
9,88,501	6,038	1,753	35,794	64,482	1,437	Suspensions	.....
						Collections	10,91,387
						U. A.	.....
						Demand	16,21,803
						Remissions	46,901
14,66,402	23,710	11,728	40,352	98,552	18,941	Suspensions	746
						Collections	15,74,104
						U. A.	52

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorised.			Unauthorised.		
	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	1922-1923.	Other years.	1921-1922.	1922-1923.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum—	64,581*	10,324*	76,718	927	395	2,298†
Remissions	60,252	...	...	...	...	202
Suspensions	...	10,324	64,173	...	...	...
Collections	4,329	...	12,545	927	380	2,027
U. A.	...	...	...	...	15	69
Bijapur—	5,81,510	2,168	6,44,859	1,097	1,814	9,229
Remissions	4,82,634	...	59	...	521	1,312
Suspensions	...	2,168	6,20,162	...	...	...
Collections	98,479	...	24,623	954	88	5,219
U. A.	397	...	15	143	1,205	2,698
Dharwar—	8,081	19,814	4,77,338	...	...	229
Remissions	2,487	9,831	...	...	...	...
Suspensions	387	5,966	3,72,661	...	...	...
Collections	5,207	4,017	1,04,677	...	...	229
U. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kanara—	...	3,907	...	...	...	...
Remissions	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions	...	3,907	...	...	...	...
Collections	...	...	...	...	...	...
U. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kolaba—	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remissions	...	...	...	...	...	...
Suspensions	...	...	...	...	...	...
Collections	...	...	...	...	...	...
U A.	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorised.	Non-tharavband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
23,43,343	...	...	...	7,151	...	36,039	*The difference of Rs. 94 in columns 15 and 16 is due to errors detected after the close and submission of taluka accounts to the Collector. † Difference of Rs. 4 in column 20 is also due to the above reason.
...	61,174	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	4,01,967	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	18,79,020	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	1,182‡	...	
30,23,795	...	...	...	17,778	...	6,907	
...	4,86,114	...	...	...	...	...	‡Rs. 1,182 recoverable.
...	...	13,59,603	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	11,72,129	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	5,949§	...	§Recoverable Rs. 5,938 Irrecoverable ,, 11
37,06,423	...	...	...	7,302	...	11,959	Total ... 5,949
...	74,790	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	6,61,607	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	29,69,999	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	27‖	...	‖Rs. 27 recoverable
10,99,038	...	...	...	1,557	...	15,206	
...	3,744	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	3,907	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	10,91,387	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
16,21,803	...	...	...	10,188	...	11,285	
...	46,901	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	746	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	15,74,104	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	52	...	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including N. A. and all other uses.	Deduct.			
				Assessment of land assigned for special and public purposes including forest.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2a	2b	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ratnagiri ...	1,268	68	9,89,841	239	85,436	1,514	9,935
Total for 1923-24 ...	7,434	717	1,16,95,175	14,314	18,21,196	1,20,712	21,978
Extra Territorial—							
Belgaum	...	...	22,978	...	3,187	...	...
Bijapur	...	...	2,042	...	463	...	...
Dharwar	...	...	5,792	...	73	...	1,527
Total, Extra Territorial ...	...	...	30,812	...	3,723	...	1,527
Total for 1922-23 ...	7,434	717	1,15,96,896	14,928	18,15,425	1,23,505	23,123
Extra Territorial ...	...	...	30,813	...	3,724	...	1,527

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.						Total current year consolidated land revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).		
Agricultural.		Building and other N. A. assessment (including judi in Class VII).	Fluctuating miscellaneous revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1922-1923 and earlier years.			
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.
						Demand	...	9,63,991
						Remissions	...	4,405
8,71,198	20,635	884	14,270	61,721	4,717	Suspensions	...	2,835
						Collections	...	9,56,751
						U. A.	...	.....
						Demand	...	1,08,53,104
						Remissions	...	1,19,880
81,91,138	14,85,854	39,983	2,97,813	8,86,056	47,740	Suspensions	...	13,50,917
						Collections	...	93,79,689
						U. A.	...	2,668
1,481	18,310	...	57	...	...	.....		19,848
394	1,185	...	336	13	...	.....		1,928
4,166	26	...	...	...	...	.....		4,192
								25,968
6,041	19,521	...	393	13	...			
						Demand	...	1,05,30,999
						Remissions	...	94,798
80,95,682	14,86,241	37,992	2,23,563	7,18,477	30,956	Suspensions	...	12,02,408
						Collections	...	92,22,041
						U. A.	...	11,752
								25,811
6,041	19,521	...	240	15	6			

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorised.			Unauthorised.		
	1919-1920.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.	Other years.	1920-1921.	1921-1922.
1	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ratnagiri	8,437	2,907	3,493	...	...	...
Remissions	1,351	162	164	...	...	...
Suspensions	7,069	2,655	2,890	...	...	...
Collections	17	90	439	...	...	...
U. A.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1923-24	6,62,609	39,120	12,02,408	2,024	2,209	11,756
Remissions	5,46,724	9,993	223	...	521	1,514
Suspensions	7,456	25,020	10,59,886	...	...	...
Collections	1,08,032	4,107	1,42,284	1,881	468	7,475
U. A.	397	...	15	143	1,220	2,767
Extra Territorial—						
Belgaum	...	...	200	...	...	...
Bijapur	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dharwar	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, extra Territorial ...	...	...	200	...	...	...
Add—						
Overcollections ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-tharavband items...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross consolidated land revenue of the Division.	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for 1922-23	30,884	7,32,749	42,211	2,763	3,595	12,864
Remissions	17,423	2,194	10	1,269	8	2,421
Suspensions	11,329	6,51,186	39,214	...	...	...
Collections	2,132	79,066	2,987	632	2,728	8,234
U. A.	...	303	...	862	859	2,209
Extra Territorial	...	...	...	...	...	30
Add—						
Over collections ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-tharavband items ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gross consolidated land revenue of the Division.	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. I—*contd.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorised.	Non-transvaband items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
9,78,828	...	...	...	2,758	...	21,986	
...	6,082	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	15,449	...	...		...	
...	...	...	9,57,297	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
317,73',230	...	...	...	46,734	...	1,03,382	
...	6,78,805	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	24,43,279	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	96,43,936	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	7,210	...	
20,048	...	...	20,048	...	...	...	
1,928	...	...	1,928	...	...	..	
4,192	...	...	4,192	...	...	...	
26,168	...	...	26,168	...	...	...	
...	...	...	46,734	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,03,382	...	...	...	
...	...	...	98,20,220	...	...	...	
1,13,56,065	...	...	...	50,684	...	85,437	
...	1,18,123	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	19,04,137	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	93,17,820	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	15,985	...	
25,841	...	200	25,641	76	...	...	
...	...	...	50,760	...	...	...	
...	...	...	85,437	...	...	...	
...	...	...	94,79,658	...	...	...	

APPENDIX

District.	No. of villages.		Gross fixed revenue including Notified Area and all other uses.	Deduct.			
				Assessment of land, assigned for special and public purposes including forests.	Net alienation of total Inams (Class I to VII).	Assessment of cultivable land.	
	Khalsa.	Inam.				Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.
1	2	2a	3	4	5	6	7
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay Suburban ...	45*	48	1,95,280	311	59,980	6,211	14,952
Figures for 1922-23 ...	44	48	1,97,240	321	60,568	6,260	16,419
Total for the Presidency proper for 1923-24.	20,835½	2,076½	4,30,15,007	1,68,466	70,23,539	6,30,838	11,91,345
Total for the Presidency proper for 1922-23.	20,838½	2,076½	4,26,40,423	1,68,670	69,82,447	6,41,362	11,90,298

* *Note.*—The increase of 1 in the number of villages is due to the creation of a new village "Parigha Khari" in the South Salsette Taluka of the Bombay Suburban District as per Government Notification No. 370 C, dated 16th February 1924, Revenue Department.

No. I—*contd.*

Remaining fixed revenue for collection.			Fluctuating miscellaneous Revenue.	Local fund.	Less collections in 1922-23 and earlier years.	Total current year consolidated Land Revenue demand (8) to (12) *minus* (13).	
Agricultural.							
Government occupied land including specially reduced.	Alienated lands (Class I to VI).	Building and other N. A. assessment (including judi in Class VII).					
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
76,626	2,272	35,928	21,236	13,080	4,080		1,44,012
						Remissions ...	33
						Suspensions ...	706
						Collections ...	1,43,169
						Unauthorised ...	9
78,505	2,277	32,890	41,436	13,736	2,386		1,66,468
2,99,78,318	36,90,456	3,32,045	19,86,967	29,27,654	2,06,379	.....	8,87,09,061
2,96,60,792	36,89,115	3,07,797	16,00,530	26,27,716	1,87,023	.....	3,76,98,876

APPENDIX

District.	Arrears of consolidated revenue.					
	Authorised.			Unauthorised.		
	1920-21.	1921-22.	1922-23.	Other years.	1921-22.	1922-23.
	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bombay Suburban ...	441	1,319	8,876	2	...	962
Remissions ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Suspensions ...	441	1,319	8,876	...	...	9
Collections ...	...	...	...	2	...	951
Unauthorised ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Figures for 1922-23 ...	436	463	5,364	80	34	1,436
Total for the Presidency proper for 1923-24 ...	48,77,829	18,73,515	30,53,839	19,512	6,381	47,596
Total for the Presidency proper for 1922-23 ...	1,35,184	80'02,565	19,66,339	8,013	18,721	38,113

No. I—*concld.*

Gross consolidated original demand.	Remitted or demand cancelled or written off.	Suspended.	Collected.	Overcollections (whether refunded or carried forward).	Balance unauthorized.	Non-tharavband Items.	Remarks.
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,55,612	...	...	...	3,119	...	1,389	
...	40	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	11,441	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	1,44,122	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	9	...	
1,74,264	6,217	10,636	1,56,447	2,390	964	25,260	
4,85,80,733	48,02,500	93,08,195	3,44,22,906	2,93,921	47,132	3,78,535	
4,78,67,804	11,11,809	98,05,723	3,68,84,439	2,53,729	65,833	4,18,463	

APPENDIX

TAGAI FORM

Trial balance sheet and vasulbaki statement of tagai advances for

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1923.	In the year.			Demands Suspended.
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over collections).	Written off or remitted.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	14,63,085	19,364	1,18,321	479	8,642
2	Kaira	10,34,479	23,246	2,38,901	60	70,035
3	Panch Mahals	2,54,368	1,923	72,076	139	106
4	Broach	2,23,956	84,126	22,016	1,500	1,45,416
5	Surat	13,483	200	5,190	.....	.....
6	Thana	39,019	6,982	15,196	.....	.....
	Total for Northern Division ...	29,98,380	1,35,291	4,73,200	2,251	2,24,499

No. II.

IX—Principal.

the districts in the Northern Division for the year 1923-1924.

overdue.			
Unautho-rized.	Balance at the end of September 1924.	Voluntary payments for future instalments included in column 5.	Remarks.
8	9	10	11
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1,778	13,63,639	3,133	
.....	8,16,774	87,532	*The figures for this district include tagai to Rabaris.
1,429	1,59,573	1,142	
.....	2,83,876	7,084	
.....	8,493	.....	
.....	30,805	3,050	
6,207	26,58,160	1,02,811	

TAGAI FORM

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1923.	In the year.		
			Debits (not including refunds).	Cash credits (including over collections).	Written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmedabad	1,66,471	1,16,375	72,992	179
2	Kaira	66,994	65,616	59,419	13
3	Panch Mahals	7,965	†14,303	16,730	36
4	Broach	137	19,558	4,707	124
5	Surat	*697	627	1,044	.....
6	Thana	348	3,427	†3,007	.....
	Total for Northern Division ...	2,32,547	2,19,906	1,50,969	352

IX—Interest.

Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1924.	Remarks.
Suspended.	Unauthorised.		
7	8	9	10
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
696	3,982	1,99,675	
19,215	.....	73,178	
.....	830	3,502	
14,774	.....	14,774	
.....	.....	220	*The difference of Rs. 20 in the opening balance is due to a mistake in calculation of interest in the Surat District.
.....	440	767	†Figures in column 6 include Rs. 4 on account of over-collection which is to be refunded.
34,585	5,261	2,92,116	

APPENDIX II.

TAGAI FORM IX—Principal.

Trial balance sheet and wasulbaki statement of tagai advances for the districts in the Central Division for the year ending 30th September 1924.

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1923.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1924.	Voluntary overpayments out of future instalments included in column 6.	Remarks.
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over collections).	Written off and remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorized.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Ahmednagar ...	35,64,806	9,744	8,01,349	118	5,78,951	3,068	27,73,033	33,399	
2	East Khandesh ...	1,94,996	4,600	75,018	...	86	...	1,24,578	773	
3	West Khandesh ...	*3,05,185	38,749	1,96,213	548	1,541	933	4,43,143	...	
4	Nasik ...	8,67,061	510	3,03,929	...	9,670	160	5,63,642	6,825	
5	Poona ...	12,31,584	40,861	1,85,103	30	63,577	3,878	10,87,312	4,000	
6	Satara ...	†2,86,075	2,23,659	33,874	150	46,129	121	4,75,713	1,917	
7	Sholapur ...	4,62,498	9,936	1,03,463	34	31,205	751	3,69,907	5,541	
	Total for Central Division ...	69,13,205	3,27,099‡	16,98,946	880	7,31,159	8,911	55,41,378	52,449	

*This balance is reduced by Rs. 230 as that amount was twice included in the accounts.

†The amount of Rs. 150 by which the balance shown in this statement exceeds that in the last year's statement was written off in 1922 but the adjustment was made on 22nd February 1924 and hence it is added to the balance.

‡ Includes Rs. 7,108 on account of refunds.

APPENDIX II.

TAGAI FORM IX—Interest.

Serial Number.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1923.	In the year.			Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1924.	Remarks. Over-collections.
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Written off or remitted.	Suspended.	Unauthorized.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Ahmednagar ...	5,334	4,36,337	3,44,370	76	53,708	2,052	97,315	...
2	East Khandesh ...	*3,075	12,509	13,505	...	...	...	2,079	...
3	West Khandesh ...	3,694	23,090	30,208	144	70	1,362	1,433	...
4	Nasik ...	92,727	47,804	88,617	...	4,929	12	51,914	...
5	Poona ...	37,937	89,803	61,319	9	23,216	3,770	66,403	244
6	Satara ...	4,121	17,551	9,572	...	12,104	20	12,100	...
7	Sholapur ...	10,608	36,290	32,129	18	9,368	195	14,751	...
	Total for Central Division ...	1,57,486	6,68,374	5,79,620	247	1,03,395	7,411	2,45,993	244

*This amount was shown less by Rs. 555 last year.

LIBRARY OF THE ...

APPENDIX II.

TAGAI FORM IX—Principal.

Statement showing tagai advances, collections and balances for the year ending 30th September 1924 for the districts in the Southern Division.

Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1923.	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Amount written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Belgaum	*4,38,888	67,295	42,303	.....
2	Bijapur	*13,15,015	93,577	1,09,292	.....
3	Dharwar	2,21,106	42,173	53,299	.....
4	Kanara	23,011	14,265	10,867	.....
5	Kolaba	11,661	51	4,130	.....
6	Ratnagiri	5,203	1	1,494	.....
	Total for Southern Division	20,19,884	2,13,302	2,21,385	.....
	Total of Principal for the Presidency Proper for 1923-24	1,19,31,469	6,80,592	23,93,531	3,131
	Total of Principal for the Presidency Proper for 1922-23	1,64,87,381	1,70,399	47,27,526	6,760

Serial No.	District.	Demands overdue.		Balance at the end of September 1924.	Voluntary payments included in column 5.	Remarks.
		Suspended.	Unauthorised.			
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Belgaum	61,243	111	4,63,880	1,046	
2	Bijapur	1,16,972	9,647	12,99,300	.....	
3	Dharwar	19,302	.....	2,09,980	980	
4	Kanara	125	.....	31,409	50	
5	Kolaba	100	.....	7,582	.....	
6	Ratnagiri	.....	480	3,710	.....	
	Total for Southern Division	1,97,742	10,238	20,15,861	2,076	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency Proper for 1923-24	11,53,400	25,356	1,02,15,399	1,57,336	
	Total of Principal for the Presidency Proper for 1922-23	4,71,792	1,33,165	1,19,33,494	3,07,071	

* The difference between the figures in this column and those in column 9 of the last year's statement is due to correction of mistakes subsequently detected by the Collectors.

APPENDIX II.

TAGAI FORM IX—Interest.

Serial No.	District.	Balance on 1st October 1923.	In the year.		
			Debits (including refunds).	Cash credits (including over-collections).	Amount written off or remitted.
1	2	3	4	5	6
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Belgaum	*2,976	32,722	18,125	.....
2	Bijapur	†39,664	1,03,198	78,447	.....
3	Dharwar	†2,626	16,890	17,150	.....
4	Kanara	532	2,131	2,111	.....
5	Kolaba	.....	1,194	1,177	.....
6	Ratnagiri	35	377	277	.....
	Total for Southern Division	45,833	1,56,512	1,17,287	.....
	Total of Interest for the Presidency Proper for 1923-24	4,35,866	10,44,792	8,56,896	599
	Total of Interest for the Presidency Proper for 1922-23	7,84,334	9,76,035	13,17,598	2,037

Serial No.	District.	Demands over-due.		Balance at the end of September 1924.	Voluntary payments included in column 5.	Remarks.
		Suspended.	Unauthorised.			
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Belgaum	15,860	.....	17,574	245	
2	Bijapur	50,523	4,257	64,415	2	
3	Dharwar	1,061	12	2,366	9	
4	Kanara	.....	.....	552	3	
5	Kolaba	.....	60	17	.....	
6	Ratnagiri	.....	.....	134	.....	
	Total for Southern Division	67,444	4,329	85,058	259	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency Proper for 1923-24	2,05,424	17,001	6,23,167	503	
	Total of Interest for the Presidency Proper for 1922-23	56,083	29,697	4,32,418	.....	

*This was wrongly included into the closing balance of principal in the last year by the Collector.

† The difference between the figures in this column and those in column 9 of the last year's statement is due to correction of mistakes subsequently detected by the Collectors.

APPENDIX No. III—

Statement showing details of areas in the districts of the Northern,

No.	Name of District.	Gross area.	De		
			Unassessed cultivable land.	Land not available for	
				Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public uses including forest.
1	2	3	4	5	6
	NORTHERN DIVISION.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Ahmedabad ...	2,456,021	6,846	370,678	112,457
2	Kaira ...	1,029,152	1,060	57,862	91,496
					Others ... 33,132
					Forest ... 212,239
3	Panch Mahals ...	1,027,874	35,145	61,688	245,371
4	Broach ...	938,974	38,468	160,741	55,978
					Others ... 58,224
					Forest ... 44,400
5	Surat ...	1,058,272	98,739	57,059	102,624
					Others ... 80,742
					Forest ... 917,056
6	Thana ...	2,191,581	51,607	158,030	997,798
	Total for 1923-24 ...	8,701,874	231,865	866,058	Others ... 432,029
					Forest ... 1,173,695
					1,605,724
	Total for Northern Division for 1922-23 ...	8,702,095	197,358	900,018	1,605,750
	CENTRAL DIVISION.				Others ... 122,166
					Forest ... 534,695
1	Ahmednagar ...	4,242,186	11,160	332,321	
					Others ... 102,240
					Forest ... 415,447
2	East Khandesh ...	2,908,694	9,730	263,951	
					Others ... 90,339
					Forest ... 1,009,022
3	West Khandesh ...	3,481,183	16,448	654,648	
					Others ... 136,889
					Forest ... 816,570
4	Nasik ...	3,771,042	15,860	260,496	
					Others ... 149,443
					Forest ... 434,118
5	Poona ...	3,422,488	799	275,984	
					Others ... 90,312
					Forest ... 452,678
6	Satara ...	3,142,813	9,711	231,258	
					Others ... 100,425
					Forest ... 118,697
7	Sholapur ...	2,916,144	3,424	161,124	
	Total ...	23,884,550	67,132	2,179,782	Others ... 791,814
					Forest ... 3,781,227

DISTRICT FORM NO. I.

Central, Southern and Bombay Suburban Divisions for 1923-24.

duct.			Remaining occupied assessed land.		
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		
Used for buildings and other N. A. purposes not including plots within village site or city survey.	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	Alienated.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1,274	117,567	244,283	1,102,095	94,769	406,052
263	23,471	56,959	375,135	81,697	341,209
217	38,760	208,527	96,797	166,403	174,966
150	20,663	41,773	403,691	29,900	167,610
586	23,542	2,421	632,026	36,873	105,402
3,663	8,264	977	850,026	8,331	112,885
6,153	231,267	554,940	3,469,770	417,973	1,328,142
5,931	234,148	561,644	3,451,571	416,839	1,328,836
422	36,111	41	2,558,802	12,654	633,814
1,632	54,478	599	1,771,191	35,447	253,979
472	148,014	60	1,046,615	370,065	145,510
956	60,887	247	1,982,239	94,690	402,208
15,389	14,224	403	1,888,118	14,821	629,189
1,007	21,110	2,272	1,415,988	5,664	912,813
1,123	13,396	281	2,081,303	56,665	379,706
21,001	348,220	3,903	12,744,256	589,996	3,357,219

APPENDIX No. III—

No.	Name of District.	Gross area.	De			
			Unassessed cultivable land.	Land not available for		
				Uncultivable.	Assigned for special and public uses including Forest.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
	CENTRAL DIVISION—*contd.*	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
	Extra Territorial ...	4,963	.....	3	4,835	
	Total for 1923-24 ...	23,889,513	67,132	2,179,785	Others ... 796,649 Forest ... 3,781,227	
	Total for 1922-23 ...	23,889,322	70,233	2,181,971	Others ... 781,361 Forest ... 3,786,491	
	SOUTHERN DIVISION.				Others ... 106,668 Forest ... 448,443	
1	Belgaum ...	2,836,685	27,662	83,777	Others ... 176,802 Forest ... 73,676	
2	Bijapur ...	3,652,985	19,824	122,476	Others ... 163,240 Forest ... 241,583	
3	Dharwar ...	2,878,896	13,073	60,699	Others ... 22,045 Forest ... 2,070,973	
4	Kanara ...	2,525,969	889	48,269	Others ... 36,530 Forest ... 331,428	
5	Kolaba ...	1,387,525	18,586	194,270	Others ... 18,052 Forest ... 12,783	
6	Ratnagiri ... Extra Territorial ...	2,563,837 6,212	8,198	704,913 63	.....	
	Total for 1923-24 ...	15,852,129	88,232	1,214,467	Others ... 523,357 Forest ... 3,178,886	3,702,243
	Total for 1922-23 ...	15,851,571	89,806	1,215,736	Others ... 523,361 Forest ... 3,179,403	3,702,764
	BOMBAY SUBURBAN DIVISION.				Others ... 22,007 Forest ... 3,933	
	Bombay Suburban ...	98,922	5,732	6,937		
	Total for Bombay Suburban 1922-23	98,115	5,058	6,269	Others ... 22,467 Forest ... 3,984	
	Total for the Presidency Proper for 1923-24 ...	48,542,438	392,961	4,267,247		9,911,783
	Total for Presidency Proper for 1922-23	48,541,103	362,455	4,303,994		9,902,817

Total of columns 10, 11 and 12
Do. do, do,

DISTRICT FORM NO. I—*contd.*

duct.			Remaining occupied assessed land.		
cultivation.	Cultivable assessed land.		Government.		
Used for buildings and other N. A. purposes not including plots within village site or city survey.	Unoccupied.	Free or specially reduced.	Ordinary.	Restricted.	Alienated.
7	8	9	10	11	12
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
.....	19	56	.....	.....	50
21,001	348,239	3,959	12,744,256	589,996	3,357,269
15,416	353,183	3,576	12,749,957	16,691,521 589,792	3,357,102
				16,696,851	
1,429	35,078	282	1,141,766	6,956	984,604
502	27,003	60	2,159,168	17,154	1,056,320
711	42,154	94	1,589,279	12,295	755,769
238	42,082	5,505	329,199	4,116	2,672
672	2,684	671	724,950	60	77,674
236	1,647	5,144	1,590,230	4,376	218,259
.....	.....	.....	3,013	.....	3,155
3,788	150,648	11,756	7,537,605	44,957	3,098,433
3,593	153,466	10,921	7,534,038	43,844	3,097,403
2,645	331	1,242	23,811	51	36,116
1,656	424	1,300	24,437	51	36,453
33,589	730,535	571,879	23,765,442	1,052,977	7,819,942
26,596	741,221	577,741	23,760,003	1,050,526	7,819,794

for 1923-24 = 10,680,995.
for 1922-23 = 10,675,285.

APPENDIX No. V—

Return of Major and Minor Coercive Processes in the Suburban Divisions in the Revenue

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
1	1	2	3	4	5	6
Northern Division.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad	1,240	36,388	871	24	1,066	110
Kaira	854	22,955	650	29	1,839	433
Panch Mahals	1,104	9,452	702	45	461	89
Broach	167	2,304	116	.....	.....	...
Surat	319	7,239	249	4	76	19
Thana	2,265	41,322	1,674	147	5,047	773
Total ...	5,949	1,19,660	4,262	249	8,489	1,424
Central Division.						
Ahmednagar	231	202	110	139	3,683	869
East Khandesh	313	6,771	254	28	552	136
West Khandesh	504	9,718	444	54	1,316	316
Nasik	1	80	0-8	259	7,925	1,755
Poona	878	5,567	686	757	8,140	1,907
Satara	157	2,782	102	498	2,763	672
Sholapur	150	908	95	309	3,120	423
Total ...	2,234	26,028	1,691-8	2,044	26,905	6,078

DISTRICT FORM NO. VI.

Districts of Northern, Central, Southern and Bombay
Year ending 31st July 1924.

Distraint of movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153.						
							Sold.		
Number of kabje-dars.	For how much arrears.	Sale pro-ceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Area.	Assess-ment.	Pro-ceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
8	201	31	55	751	431	713	...	...	...
12	485	247	8	45	15	46	...	...	...
...	...	...	36	615	203	219	17	22	595
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	1	3	1*	2	...	...	...
7	305	49	6	125	47	168	...	...	...
27	991	327	106	1,539	697	1,148	17	22	595
14	301	200	70	1,417	1,256	782	40	7	27
3	87	13	1	20	11	19	...	...	...
2	50	29	50	2,572	999	679	...	...	...
37	1,942	220	29	1,835	558	442	...	...	...
187	4,713	515	38	567	384	174	1	2	45
19	860	53	6	173	61	38	10	4	81
54	230	19	15	210	241	127	13	4	410
316	8,173	1,049	209	6,794	3,510	2,261	64	17	563

APPENDIX No. V—

Return of Major and Minor Coercive Processes in the Suburban Divisions, in the Revenue

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153—*contd.*				Other immovable		
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as G. waste.		No. of cases.	Arrears.	Area.
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.			
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Northern Division.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.
Ahmedabad	...	...	431	713	...	...	...
Kaira	...	...	15	46	...	...	...
Panch Mahals	17	17	169	180	...	...	..
Broach	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surat	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Thana	...	...	47	168	...	...	...
Total ...	17	17	663	1,109	...	...	...
Central Division.							
Ahmednagar	...	...	1,215	775	3	191	62
East Khandesh... ...	...	...	11	19	...	...	...
West Khandesh	31	27	896	538	2	21	27
Nasik	...	...	558	442	...	...	...
Poona	31	19	352	153	..	...	...
Satara	...	...	5	1	...	...	...
Sholapur	32	9	196	118	...	...	...
Total ...	94	55	3,283	2,041	5	212	89

DISTRICT FORM NO. VI—*contd.*

Districts of Northern, Central, Southern and Bombay
Year ending 31st July 1923—contd.

property, S. 155.

Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by G.	Arrests and imprisonments, S. 157.	Remarks.
	Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.			
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.			
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	..	...	* Actual area is. A. g. 0 13
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
36	62	36	525	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
11	27	11	29	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	..	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	
47	89	47	554	...	..	

APPENDIX No. V—

District.	Notices.			Chauthai fine.		
	Number issued.	For how much arrears.	Fees to be recovered.	Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Penalty.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Southern Division.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Belgaum	351	10,549	244	942	7,916	887
Bijapur	69	2,810	30	105	928	186
Dharwar	445	10,329	298	185	3,393	557
Kanara	691	7,099	503	1,436	10,458	2,590
Kolaba	14	1,147	11	317	6,814	1,631
Ratnagiri	90	2,209	55	412	8,018	949
Total ...	1,660	34,143	1,141	3,397	37,527	6,800
Bombay Suburban Division.						
Bombay Suburban ...	11	920	8	.....	.....	...
Total for the Presidency Proper for 1923-24 ...	9,854	1,80,751	7,102	5,690	72,921	14,302
Total for the Presidency Proper for 1922-23 ...	13,555	2,98,473	5,491	7,612	97,155	18,739

* Sale proceedings in progress.

† An area of 48 acres was released from

‡ Sale proceedings were in progress as

§ An area of 199 acres was released

DISTRICT FORM NO. VI—*contd.*

Distraint of Movables.			Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153.						
							Sold.		
Number of kabjedars.	For how much arrears.	Sale proceeds.	Number of cases.	Arrears.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.
1	51	*...	8	70	†60	49	...	...	...
9	145	96	40	1,135	‡270	131	8	6	25
...	.....	...	15	188	128	204	17	22	...
11	706	580	66	1,330	§623	1,183	59	104	134
21	1,114	430	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
95	3,107	64	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...
137	5,123	1,170	129	2,723	1,081	1,567	84	132	159
...	.....	...	5	40	2	36	...	...	...
480	14,287	2,546	449	11,096	5,290	5,012	165	171	1,317
234	15,548	5,933	671	40,355	10,606	15,530	670	575	4,194

forfeiture, the arrears having been paid before sale.
regards 85 acres.
from forfeiting on payment of arrears.

APPENDIX No. V—

District.	Forfeiture and sale of occupancy, S. 153—*contd.*			
	Restored on New Tenure.		Remaining as G. waste.	
	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.
	17	18	19	20
Southern Division.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Belgaum	.....	.....	12	10
Bijapur	.....	.....	177	97
Dharwar	.....	.....	111	182
Kanara	.....	.....	365	806
Kolaba	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ratnagiri	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	.....	665	1,095
Bombay Suburban Division.				
Bombay Suburban ...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for the Presidency Proper for 1923-24 ...	111	72	4,561	4,245
Total for the Presidency Proper for 1922-23 ...	520	655	8,988	13,717

DISTRICT FORM NO. VI—*contd.*

Other immovable property, S. 155.								Arrests and imprisonments, S. 157.	Remarks.
No. of cases.	Arrears	Area.	Assessment.	Sold.			Bought in by G.		
				Area.	Assessment.	Proceeds.			
21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	Rs.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	.....	
...	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	
5	212	89	47	89	47	554	...	.....	
22	546	304	118	304	118	2,385	...	.....	

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

B—SIND.

J. L. RIEU, Esq., C.S.I., I.C.S., Commissioner in Sind.

1. SEASON.

The season under report was a fairly good one, as the inundation was on the whole satisfactory, notwithstanding the fact of the river rising later and falling earlier than usual. The fair irrigating level of 13 feet and above at Bukkur was registered for a period of only 16 days as compared with 32 days in 1922, 28 days in 1921, 30 days in 1920 and 30 days the average of the previous three years. On the Kotri gauge the fair irrigating level of 17 feet was first recorded on the 29th June. This level and over was maintained for a period of 76 days as compared with 102 days in 1922, 55 days in 1921, 49 days in 1920 and an average of 69 days for the previous three years. The highest readings for the year were 14 feet on the Bukkur gauge on the 30th August and 21·9 feet on the Kotri gauge on the 6th September as compared with 15·5 feet on the Bukkur gauge on the 2nd July and 20·4 feet on the Kotri gauge on the 10th August and the recorded absolute maximum readings of 17·9 feet and 23·8 feet respectively.

The rainfall during the year was scanty. This made little difference in the irrigated areas, but in the hilly and desert tracts the shortage resulted in a comparative failure of crops. The resultant scarcity of fodder obliged cattle owners to remove their animals to the reverain tracts. The general scarcity of fodder was particularly marked in the town of Karachi, which depends for its grass supply mainly on the neighbouring hilly tracts and on non-irrigated lands. Its extent can be gauged by the fact that at the end of the year grass was selling in Karachi at the abnormally high rate of Rs. 55 per 1,000 lbs. compared with a normal rate of Rs. 15 and a rate of Rs. 30 in the previous year.

The reported mortality among cattle from contagious disease fell from 5,488 in the previous year to 4,881. Rinderpest was responsible for 2,944 deaths, hæmorrhagic septicæmia for 437 and foot and mouth disease for 247. Preventive inoculation is growing in popularity with cattle owners. The number of animals inoculated against rinderpest was 7,407 and against septicæmia 2,025.

Public health was on the whole satisfactory during the year. Influenza made its appearance in a few places, but it was of a mild type and had no fatal results. Smallpox also appeared in a few places and caused a number of deaths, chiefly among children.

Cholera broke out in epidemic form in a number of places and accounted for numerous deaths. Plague appeared as usual in Karachi, but it was less widespread than in the previous year.

Malaria made its usual appearance throughout the Province, but it was not acutely prevalent anywhere. The free distribution of quinine proceeded as usual.

2. GROSS REVENUE.

(Column 6 of Appendix I.)

The total figures under this head show a net increase of Rs. 3·74 lakhs of rupees or ·95 per cent. over the preceding year's figures. The increase is shared by all districts except Karachi, Sukkur and Larkana. The Nawabshah district shows the largest increase, *viz.*, Rs. 2·40 lakhs, which is mainly due to lands paying higher rates of assessment having been brought under cultivation. The increases of Rs. ·97 and Rs. ·83 lakhs in the Thar Parkar and Upper Sind Frontier districts respectively are also largely due to the same cause, while the increase of Rs. ·36 lakhs in the Hyderabad district is ascribed to new unassessed lands having been brought under cultivation. On the other hand, the decrease of Rs. 61 lakhs in the Karachi district is chiefly attributable to a decrease in the amount of assessment recovered from unoccupied unassessed cultivable lands.

3. ALIENATIONS.

(Column 9 of Appendix I.)

The total figures under this head show a net increase of Rs. ·04 lakhs over the figures of the previous year. This small increase is contributed by all districts except Karachi, Hyderabad and Nawabshah.

4. NET GOVERNMENT REVENUE.

(Column 13 of Appendix I.)

There is a decrease under this head of Rs. 2·89 lakhs over the previous year's figures. This decrease is shared by all districts except Karachi and Hyderabad and is mainly ascribed to a falling off in cultivation owing to the inundation not having been so favourable as in the previous year. Taking the districts individually, the Upper Sind Frontier district shows the largest decrease, *viz.*, Rs. 1·24 lakhs. In the Sukkur and Larkana districts the decreases amount to Rs. ·48 and Rs. ·35 lakhs respectively and in the Nawabshah and Thar Parkar districts to Rs. ·63 and Rs. ·83 lakhs respectively. On the other hand, the increases of Rs. ·46 and Rs. ·18 lakhs in the Karachi and Hyderabad districts respectively are attributed partly to the extension of cultivation in occupied lands and partly to the resumption of alienated lands. The figures in column 13 include 'hakabo' levied on alienated holdings and credited to Public Works Department. This item amounted to Rs. 84,956 during the year under report against Rs. 85,574 in the preceding year.

5. MISCELLANEOUS GOVERNMENT REVENUE AS SHOWN IN THE TALEBANDS.

(Column 16 of Appendix I.)

The provincial total under this head shows a net decrease of Rs. 1·72 lakhs over the previous year's figures. This decrease is contributed by

all districts except Karachi and Upper Sind Frontier, where there were increases of Rs. ·22 and Rs. ·12 lakhs respectively, attributed to larger realisations from fines for unauthorized cultivation, the sale of occupancy rights, produce of trees, ground rent and notice fees. The greatest decrease in any one district is that of Rs. ·96 lakhs in the Sukkur district, which is ascribed mainly to decreased realisations from malkano owing to there having been no sales of occupancies in the Shikarpur extension area. The decrease of Rs. ·30 lakhs in the Thar Parkar district is attributed to smaller realisations from occupancy price and fines for unauthorized cultivation. The last mentioned cause is chiefly responsible for the decreases of Rs. ·28, Rs. ·25 and Rs. ·27 lakhs in the Hyderabad, Nawabshah and Larkana districts respectively.

The realisations from non-agricultural assessment are as under :—

	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier	11,624
Sukkur	33,870
Larkana	29,730
Nawabshah	15,844
Hyderabad	41,012
Thar Parkar	17,655
Karachi	41,532
Total ..	1,91,267

6. REMISSIONS.

(Column 20 of Appendix I.)

The total amount of land revenue remitted was Rs. 6·67 lakhs against Rs. 3·81 lakhs in the preceding year. The net increase of Rs. 2·86 lakhs over the preceding year's figures is shared by all districts except Hyderabad, where there was a decrease of Rs. ·16 lakhs, mostly due to fewer remissions under the head " injury to crops by locusts or other insects or animals ". The increase is chiefly due to the fact that remissions on account of insufficiency of water supply, which had amounted to only Rs. 1·31 lakhs in the previous year, rose to Rs. 4·62 lakhs in the year under report.

The other principal causes of remission are shown below in comparison with the preceding year's figures.

	1922-23. Rs. Lakhs.	1923-24. Rs. Lakhs.
(1) Locusts and other insects	·69	·46
(2) Floods	·29	·30
(3) Fallow assessment	·78	·51
(4) Kalar	·24	·19
(5) Hill torrents or rain	·03	..

	1922-23. Rs. Lakhs.	1923-24. Rs. Lakhs.
(6) Uncultivated portions of survey numbers	·03	·12
(7) Deterioration of soil	·07	·03
(8) Deficiency or excess of moisture ..	·07	·006
(9) Adverse winds	·03	·07

The remissions under the head " other causes " during the year under report were Rs. ·28 lakhs against Rs. ·23 lakhs in the previous year.

7. SUSPENSIONS.

(Columns 33 and 35 of Appendix I.)

The amount of land revenue for which postponement was sanctioned was Rs. ·87 lakhs, against Rs. 1·64 lakhs in the previous year. Out of this amount Rs. ·43 lakhs relate to the year under report and Rs. ·44 lakhs to previous years. These figures are included in the balances outstanding at the close of the year and are dealt with in paragraph 9 below.

8. REVENUE FOR COLLECTION.

(Column 21 of Appendix I.)

As the inundation was not so favourable as in the previous year, the net revenue for collection after deducting remissions fell from Rs. 119·62 lakhs to Rs. 112·15 lakhs, *i.e.*, by 6·24 per cent. With the addition of the previous year's balances (Rs. 1·47 lakhs), the total amount for collection during the year came to Rs. 113·63 lakhs as against Rs. 112·60 lakhs in the previous year.

9. COLLECTIONS.

(Columns 26, 29 and 32 of Appendix I.)

The collections on account of the current year's revenue were satisfactory, amounting to Rs. 111·48 lakhs or 99·40 per cent. of the demand as against Rs. 118·57 lakhs or 99·11 per cent. in the preceding year. The percentages of the various districts are compared below :—

	1922-23.	1923-24.
Upper Sind Frontier	99·94	99·81
Sukkur	99·80	99·72
Larkana	98·61	99·35
Nawabshah	98·94	98·94
Hyderabad	98·78	99·16
Thar Parkar	99·23	99·71
Karachi	98·58	99·18

The collections on account of former years amounted to Rs. 91 lakhs out of a net demand of Rs.1·47 lakhs or 61·65 per cent. as against Rs.1·98 lakhs or 63·12 per cent. in 1922-23. The respective percentages for the several districts are compared below :—

	1922-23.	1923-24.
Upper Sind Frontier	100	74·49
Sukkur	36·76	35·94
Larkana	75·62	59·50
Nawabshah	69·86	69·41
Hyderabad	69·91	80·77
Thar Parkar	84·23	66·47
Karachi	55·78	41·76

Statement A explaining the difference between the figures of the collection of land revenue shown in the jamabandi returns and those shown in the Accountant General's books is not submitted, as Government have ordered its discontinuance in their memorandum No. P. 63, dated the 21st October 1924.

10. BALANCES.

(Columns 33-37 of Appendix I and Appendix II.)

The total outstanding balance at the end of the year was Rs. 1·24 lakhs as against 2·05 lakhs in the previous year, a reduction of 39·62 per cent. It includes sums of Rs. 2,048 and Rs. 2,809 shown in cloumns 7 and 8 respectively of appendix II, which consist mostly of amounts under correspondence or recommended for being remitted or written off. Out of the remaining balance, Rs. 10,291 have since been recovered, leaving a net balance for recovery of Rs. 1,08,547, of which Rs. 56,376 relate to former years and Rs. 52,171 to the year under report. The net balance is accounted for as under :—

	Rs.
(*a*) Under suspension	67,762
(*b*) Due from the Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards in Sind	29,863
(*c*) Under legal process for recovery	10,234
(*d*) Mistakes	688
Total ..	1,08,547

The figures under (*a*) show a net decrease of Rs. 82,056 as compared with last year's figures. The recovery of arrears due from the Manager of Incumbered Estates and the Court of Wards improved during the year, the outstandings being reduced from Rs. 31,891 to Rs. 29,863. A comparison of the net recoverable balances for the several districts outstanding at the end of the year under report with those of the previous year shows that the Upper Sind Frontier district has a clean sheet for the ninth year in succession and the Hyderabad district for the first

year. All other districts show a decrease as a result of the special efforts made by the taluka officers to recover the Government dues.

By Government Resolution No. 5140, dated the 22nd July 1890, the previous year's balances which were shown as recoverable in appendix II for the year 1922-23 and were not recovered during the year, have to be separately accounted for. These balances had decreased from Rs. 99,513 to Rs. 56,376 by the close of the year and are accounted for in statement B.

11. COERCIVE PROCESS.

(*Appendix V.*)

There was a decrease in the number of notices issued under section 152 of the Land Revenue Code which is shared by all districts.

No action was taken under section 148 of the Land Revenue Code in the Upper Sind Frontier, Hyderabad and Thar Parkar districts. In the remaining districts, *viz.*, Karachi, Nawabshah, Sukkur and Larkana, the number of individuals proceeded against was 183, 524, 43 and 86 respectively. There was a decrease from 49 to 19 in the number of distraints and sales of moveable property under section 154 of the Land Revenue Code. The figures in column 17, representing forfeitures, mostly under the Sind Fallow rules, show a decrease of 1,874 cases due to larger suspensions of the fallow rules.

12. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE NOT INCLUDED IN THE TALEBANDS.

(*District Form X.*)

The total amount of realisations under this head was Rs. 2,16,090 against Rs. 3,15,551 in the preceding year. The decrease is due to smaller receipts on account of interest on takavi advances.

13. AREA.

(*Appendix IV.*)

There is a net increase of 7,338 acres in the total area of the Province (column 3). This increase is shared by all districts except Karachi, where the decrease of 273 acres is attributed to survey operations. Taking the districts individually, the Sukkur district shows the largest increase, *viz.*, 5,225 acres, which is ascribed partly to the formation of kachas by the river and partly to the transfer of land from the Kandhkot taluka by river accretion. The increase of 2,093 acres in the Nawabshah district is attributed partly to the rectification of errors and partly to the formation of kachas by the river.

Column 4 (unassessed cultivable land) shows a decrease of 56,616 acres, which is contributed by all districts except Larkana, where the increase of 15,763 acres is chiefly due to lands in certain surveyed dehs having been transferred from the heads " occupied " and " unoccupied "

to the head "unassessed cultivable". The decrease of 34,601 acres in the Karachi district is ascribed to the formation of new survey numbers transferred to the head "occupied land" and to the transfer of land unfit for cultivation to the head "uncultivable land". In the Thar Parkar district the decrease of 25,210 acres is attributed to the fact that in the Desert Division extensive cultivation was undertaken on scanty early rains in the hope of good rains falling later on, an expectation, which, however, did not materialize. The decrease of 5,961 acres in the Sukkur district is due partly to survey operations and partly to increased cultivation in eksali lands. The last mentioned cause is also chiefly responsible for the decreases of 5,552, 829 and 226 acres in the Upper Sind Frontier, Hyderabad and Nawabshah districts respectively.

Column 5 (uncultivable land) shows a net increase of 18,655 acres which is contributed by all districts except Thar Parkar, Nawabshah and Sukkur. Taking the districts individually, the largest increase, *viz.*, 19,395 acres occurs in the Karachi district and is ascribed to the transfer of land from the head "cultivable" to the head "uncultivable". The increases of 459, 814 and 781 acres in the Hyderabad, Larkana and Upper Sind Frontier districts respectively, are attributed chiefly to decreased unauthorized cultivation. On the other hand, the decrease of 1,308 acres in the Sukkur district is due partly to erosion and partly to the transfer of land from the head "uncultivable" to the head "cultivable". The decrease of 1,108 acres in the Nawabshah district is principally due to the increase in khasmokal and unauthorized cultivation.

The sub-joined table shows the area taken up permanently and relinquished in each district during the year under report.

District.	Area taken up.			Area relinquished.
	Unoccupied land taken up.	Unassessed land brought into occupation and assessed.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Upper Sind Frontier ..	678	21	699	70
Sukkur	3,836	815	4,651	40
Larkana	298	73	371	411
Nawabshah .. .	5,446	8	5,454	3,951
Hyderabad	10,561	- 20	10,581	231
Thar Parkar	5,107	11,046	16,153	80
Karachi	17,155	....	17,155	125
Total 1923-24 ..	43,081	11,983	55,064	4,908
Total 1922-23 ..	42,636	2,351	44,987	3,000

The difference between the area taken up during the year under report and that in the preceding year comes to 10,077 acres and is mainly ascribed to larger restorations of fallow forfeited and relinquished lands in the non-Barrage tracts.

The information required by Government Resolution No. 8294, dated the 20th November 1899, is given in the sub-joined table.

District.	Area of land granted free of malkano.	Land granted on payment of malkano.		Land sold by auction.	
		Area.	Amount obtained.	Area.	Amount obtained.
	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Upper Sind Frontier ..	2	558	1,094	..	..
Sukkur	354	4,127	17,957	18	506
Larkana	217	96	618	..	..
Nawabshah	1,809	69	1,241	..	..
Hyderabad	20	1,899	3,197	..	..
Thar Parkar	13,757	1,896	4,477	..	..
Karachi	568	15,158	29,498	..	..
Total ..	16,727	23,803	58,082	18	506

The difference of 14,516 acres between the total of the area accounted for in this table and the total given in column 4 of the preceding table represents fallow forfeited and relinquished lands restored to their original occupants. Of the total area granted free of malkano 2,852 acres were given out on the peasant and other terms on the Jamrao and Nasrat Canals. The remainder is composed partly of grants made by exchange or in lieu of land acquired for public purposes, partly of grants made to civil and military pensioners and partly of grants made in the Desert Division, where no occupancy price is charged. The aggregate realisations from malkano are smaller than in the previous year and the average rate per acre was Rs. 2–7–0 as against Rs. 3–5–0 in the year 1922-23.

14. TAKAVI.

(*Appendix III.*)

Takavi advances made during the year ending 30th September 1924 amounted to Rs. ·84 lakhs against Rs. 3·49 lakhs in the previous year. Of the former amount, Rs. ·60 lakhs were advanced under the Land Improvement Loans Act and Rs. ·15 lakhs under Agriculturists' Loans Act, against Rs. ·59 lakhs and Rs. 2·90 lakhs respectively in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 2·65 lakhs is shared by all districts and is due to the changed policy of Government in respect to takavi grants.

The total outstandings inclusive of interest and previous year's balances amounted to Rs. 27·16 lakhs against Rs. 49·30 lakhs in the previous year. Out of this amount Rs. 12·47 lakhs or 45·92 per cent. were collected and Rs. ·03 lakhs written off against Rs. 24·15 lakhs or 48·97 per cent. collected and Rs. ·04 lakhs written off in the previous year, leaving a balance of Rs. 14·65 lakhs (Rs. 12·78 lakhs principal and Rs. 1·87 lakhs interest) as against Rs. 25·11 lakhs (Rs. 22·30 lakhs principal and Rs. 2·81 lakhs interest) in the year ending on 30th September 1923. The percentage decrease in collections is due to agricultural conditions being not so favourable as in the previous year. The unauthorized arrears which are accounted for in statement C amount to Rs. 2·21 lakhs. These arrears compare favourably with those of the previous year amounting to Rs. 4·89 lakhs, the improvement in this respect being due to the special efforts made by the taluka officers.

The information required by paragraph 5 of Government of India's No. 2156-321-7 of 3rd October 1901 regarding the amount of agricultural loan business is embodied in statement D.

The inspection of takavi works was fairly satisfactory except in the tracts affected by floods. In all, 12 cases of misuse of loans were detected during the year, the immediate recovery of the loan being ordered in every case.

15. TRADE AND INDUSTRIES.

The returns of the sea borne trade of the Port of Karachi during the year under report were the best on record. The total volume of trade both foreign and coasting, reached Rs. 79½ crores during the year, as against Rs. 58½ crores in the previous year and a previous maximum of about Rs. 75 crores recorded in the year 1920. The increase is mostly under exports and was largely due to the removal of the embargo on exports of rice, wheat and other food grains. Wheat alone was exported to the extent of 7,29,072 tons valued at about Rs. 10½ crores.

The abnormal increase in the export trade is expected to react on the import trade, removing thereby the long continued depression in inland trade due to the severe losses suffered by the importers of piece goods owing to fluctuations in exchange and the stringency of the money market.

The favourable economic and agricultural conditions reacted on local industries, with the result that the rice husking factories had abundant stocks to deal with during the year. The wheat grinding and oil pressing factories also did fairly well. The cotton ginning factories were in a particularly flourishing condition, as cotton commanded abnormal prices with a ready market. Other comparatively minor industries, such as those connected with sugar cane, earthenware, pan grass and lacquer proceeded much as usual.

The cloth weaving industry is not closing very well in the face of the competition of the imported commodity. The two cloth weaving factories at Rohri, however, had a fairly good year. The weaving and spinning factory at Larkana is reported to be doing better than last

year; but it is doubtful whether it will secure a permanent footing. The khadi concerns have for the most part closed down for want of popular support. The Udhaldas silk factory at Shikarpur ceased to work during the year. Some 250 looms are turning out silk cloth at Tatta. The coarse woollen cloth industry is in a fairly prosperous condition, as the local demand for its products still continues.

The dyeing industry is reported to have done somewhat better than in the previous year. The leather tannery at Pano Akil enjoys somewhat precarious existence. The glass factory at Jungshahi was closed owing to financial difficulties. A tile industry was started at Budapur in the Karachi District but it is too early to say whether it will prove a success. A factory for the productions of sulphuric acid was started at Kotri and is turning out 25 gallons of acid per day, working fifteen days in the month. It is reported that in the Hyderabad district celluloid bangles are now being made on a large scale in the place of the former ivory ones.

The co-operative movement is making rapid progress in the Province and seems to have established itself securely in the popular favour.

16. PRICES.

The downward tendency of the prices of food grains referred to in the previous year became still more marked during the first part of the year under report. But later in the year this was replaced by an upward movement which is ascribed to the following causes :—

(1) the removal of the embargo on the export of food grains ;
(2) the exhaustion of the stocks that had been previously held up ;
(3) the damage to standing crops by the recent heavy floods in Sind and the Punjab.

Cotton, however, fetched abnormally high prices during the year owing to the comparatively small output and the favourable conditions of the foreign markets. The prices of other staple commodities such as cloth, ghee, etc., continued to rule high.

17. LABOUR AND WAGES.

There was a slight fall in the wages of unskilled labour and the rates of cart and camel hire owing to the fall in the prices of food grains and the tightness of the money market. But this fall was not commensurate with the fall in prices of food grains, partly owing to the prices of other necessaries of life continuing at a high level and partly owing to a reduced immigration of labour from Cutch and Gujarat. Skilled labour was dearer owing to the greater demand, particularly by the Public Works Department for construction work.

There was no labour strike or other form of labour unrest in the Province. It is reported that there was much unemployment, with its concomitant discontent, among the middle classes who depend entirely on clerical work for their living.

18. SPECIAL MATTERS.

There is nothing of importance to note under this head.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX No. I—DISTRICT FORM No. I,

Contrasted statement exhibiting the gross and net land and 1923-1924, together with the amount of realisations remissions of the year under report and previous years, up to the 1st August

No.	District.	Number of villages.			1923-1924, year under report.			
		Government.	Alienated.	Total.	Gross revenue.	Deduct assessment. Of fallow area exempt from assessment.	Remainder.	Deductions on account of net alienations. Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier ...	428	5	433	36,02,131	11,89,082	24,13,049	1,27,608
2	Sukkur ...	693	29	722	55,48,830	12,69,101	42,79,729	4,77,246
3	Larkana ...	736	21	757	76,86,023	14,65,277	62,20,746	8,53,917
4	Nawabshah ...	753	12	765	50,72,989	20,91,873	29,81,116	1,80,250
5	Hyderabad ..	860	68	928	60,62,173	12,64,546	47,97,627	5,55,641
6	Thar Parkar ...	960	2	962	64,87,090	28,19,663	36,67,427	92,837
7	Karachi ...	788	10	798	51,11,422	5,82,170	45,29,252	1,54,093
	Total for 1923-1924 ...	5,218	147	5,365	3,95,70,658	1,06,81,712	2,88,88,946	24,41,592
	Total for 1922-1923 ...	5,205	147	5,352	3,91,96,381	1,01,02,531	2,90,93,850	24,38,105

(*Vide* paragraphs 2 to 10 of the Report)..

revenue of the Province of Sind for the revenue years 1922-1923 and sums written off, and of the balances outstanding on account of each year.

1923-1924, year under report.

Remainder—Government revenue.	Deduct assessment of		Remainder.	Details.		*Add* miscellaneous land revenue as in Taleband.	Total.	*Deduct* Hakabo credited to Irrigation Department.
	Unoccupied cultivable land.*	Land free or specially reduced (including Huri and Kocha).		Revenue proper, being assessment on Government lands.	Revenue from alienated lands (including village cess).			
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22,85,441	7,02,903	390	15,82,148	15,79,101	3,047	58,144	16,40,292	3,370
38,02,483	23,59,043	5,907	14,37,533	14,22,684	14,849	1,05,681	15,43,214	13,208
53,66,829	27,44,171	3,062	26,19,596	26,07,566	12,030	85,432	27,05,028	11,425
28,00,866	13,12,738	6,199	14,81,929	14,75,697	6,232	87,929	15,69,858	6,232
42,41,986	25,86,557	496	16,54,933	16,11,249	43,684	1,15,211	17,70,144	43,401
35,74,590	21,47,745	11,706	14,15,139	14,11,567	3,572	1,37,233	15,52,372	3,283
43,75,159	33,41,288	469	10,33,382	10,29,345	4,037	1,53,043	11,86,425	4,037
2,64,47,354	†1,51,94,445	28,249	1,12,24,660	1,11,37,209	87,451	7,42,673	1,19,67,333	84,956
2,66,55,745	‡1,51,13,448	28,566	1,15,13,731	1,14,25,256	88,475	9,14,725	1,24,28,456	85,574

*The assessment will be computed according to the average rate per acre.

†Assessment on unoccupied assessed land	Rs. 47,81,612
Assessment on unoccupied unassessed land.	1,04,12,833
Total ...	1,51,94,445

‡Assessment on unoccupied assessed land	Rs. 46,59,687
Assessment on unoccupied unassessed land	1,04,53,761
Total ...	1,51,13,448

APPENDIX

No.	District.	1923-1924, year under report.					
		Remainder land revenue.	Total reductions on account of revision settlements and remissions.	Balance revenue for collection on account of current year.	Balance on account of former years outstanding at the end of last year.	*Deduct* irrecoverable balances written off on account of former years.	Remainder.
	2	19	20	21	22	23	24
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier.	16,36,922	47,236	15,89,686	946	358	588
2	Sukkur ...	15,80,006	68,558	14,61,448	10,740	188	10,552
3	Larkana ...	25,93,603	2,10,902	24,82,701	88,862	21,911	16,951
4	Nawabshah ...	15,63,626	52,346	15,11,280	39,441	2,028	37,413
5	Hydorabad ...	17,26,743	57,990	16,68,753	68,920	28,509	30,411
6	Thar Parkar ...	15,49,089	1,55,633	13,93,556	22,379	4,103	18,276
7	Karachi ...	11,82,388	74,325	11,08,063	33,606	484	33,122
	Total for 1923-1924 ...	1,18,82,377	6,66,890	1,12,15,487	2,04,894	57,581	1,47,313
	Total for 1922-1923 ...	1,23,42,883	3,80,904	1,19,61,978	3,14,167	16,324	2,97,843

No. I—*contd.*

1923-1924, year under report.

Realisations up to 31st July.							
On account of current year.				On account of former years.			
Land revenue.	Village cess.		Land revenue.	Village cess.		Total realisations
	Rayati (Government villages).	Inami (Alienated villages).		Rayati (Government village).	Inami (Alienated village).	
26	27	28	29	30	31	32
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
15,86,963	...	...	433	...	...	16,87,406
14,56,723	...	...	3,795	...	...	14,60,518
24,66,370	...	...	10,087	...	...	24,76,457
14,95,070	...	...	26,970	...	...	15,21,040
16,54,351	...	...	24,563	...	...	16,78,914
13,89,930	...	...	12,146	...	...	14,02,076
10,98,860	...	...	13,833	...	...	14,12,693
1,14,48,272	...	...	90,832	...	...	1,12,39,104
1,18,56,599	...	...	1,08,328	...	...	1,20,54,927

APPENDIX No. I—*concld.*

No.	District.	1923-1924, year under report.					
		Balances outstanding on the 1st August.					
		On account of the year under report.		On account of former years.		Total.	Miscellaneous items not included in the Jamabandi.
		Suspended	Not suspended.	Suspended.	Not Suspended.		
1	2	33	34	35	36	37	38
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier.	2,718	....	150	...	2,868	1,715
2	Sukkur ...	3,834	69	6,176	596	11,486	11,363
3	Larkana ...	4,641	14,69	5,239	1,625	23,195	3,676
4	Nawabshah ...	15,176	1,08	11,445	...	27,653	5,217
5	Hyderabad ...	8,218	6,18	769	5,078	20,250	3,071
6	Thar Parkar ...	1,666	1,96	3,619	2,506	9,751	6,927
7	Karachi ...	6,907	2,29	16,192	3,097	28,492	7,578
	Total for 1923-1924 ...	43,160	24,051	43,590	12,892	1,23,695	47,047
	Total for 1922-1923 ...	86,079	19,302	78,146	21,067	2,04,594	81,455

APPENDIX No. II.—DISTRICT FORM No. III.

Analytical statement of balances outstanding on the 1st August 1924, on account of the land revenue in the Province of Sind as shown in column 33 to 37 of Jamabandi Return No. I for Land Revenue year 1923-24.

Serial No.	District.	Balances on account of the year under report.	Balances on account of previous years.	Total.	Amount recoverable.	Amount irrecoverable.	Amount as to which it is doubtful whether it is recoverable or not.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier ...	2,718	150	2,868	2,868	...	...
2	Sukkur	4,724	6,762	11,486	11,486	...	...
3	Larkana	16,331	6,864	23,195	23,195	...	...
4	Nawabshah	16,208	11,445	27,653	27,653	...	...
5	Hyderabad	14,409	5,847	20,256	18,573	1,868	2,809
6	Thar Parkar	3,626	6,125	9,751	9,571	180	...
7	Karachi	9,203	19,289	28,492	28,492	...	...
	Total ...	67,213	56,482	1,23,695	1,16,838	2,048	2,809

APPENDIX No. III.—DISTRICT FORM No. IV.—

Statement showing takavi advances made during the year 1923-24 balance of

Serial No.	District.	Amount for collection.		Outstanding balance on 1st October 1923. (Column 10 of last year's District Revenue Return No. 4).		
		Unauthorized arrears (Column 14 of last year's District Revenue Return No. 4).	Current demand (Columns 16 and 17 of Taluka Form No. 15).	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier....	...	33,723	51,760	7,584	59,334
2	Sukkur ...	1,41,967	2,27,185	5,93,414	1,10,489	7,03,903
3	Larkana ...	65,792	2,83,845	4,74,911	83,730	5,58,641
4	Nawabshah ...	33,149	2,99,083	4,11,445	34,613	4,46,058
5	Hyderabad ...	8,634	69,856	84,470	13,992	98,462
6	Thar Parkar ...	1,16,650	3,24,884	4,07,429	...	4,07,429
7	Karachi ...	1,22,919	86,848	2,06,527	39,939	2,46,466
	Total ...	4,89,111	13,25,428	22,29,946	2,90,347	25,20,293

(*Vide* paragraph 14 of the Report).

in the Province of Sind and the progress of recovery of outstanding advances.

Amount borrowed or debited during the year.			Total of columns 5 and 6.			Amount repaid and recovered.		
Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.
6			7			8		
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
22,645	1,530	24,175	74,395	9,114	83,509	30,375	3,353	33,728
26,216	24,038	50,253	5,19,629	1,34,527	7,54,156	1,85,870	51,647	2,37,517
14,465	12,093	26,558	4,89,376	95,823	5,85,199	1,44,352	34,097	1,78,449
11,780	9,756	21,536	4,23,225	44,369	4,67,594	2,48,144	37,855	2,85,999
1,325	177	1,502	85,795	14,169	99,964	60,484	8,917	69,401
4,787	51,630	56,417	4,12,216	51,630	4,63,846	2,67,057	51,630	5,18,687
3,124	13,895	16,019	2,09,651	51,834	2,61,485	96,631	26,755	1,23,386
84,341	1,11,119	1,95,460	23,14,287	4,01,466	27,15,753	10,33,913	2,14,254	12,47,167

APPENDIX

Serial No.	District.	Amounts remitted or written off or demand cancelled.			Outstanding balance on 30th September 1924 (column 7 *minus* columns 8 and 9).			Unauthorized arrears (total of columns 3 and 4 *minus* total of columns 8 and 12) and remissions in respect of current demand.
		Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	
1	2	9			10			11
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier ...	...	...	...	44,020	5,761	49,781	...
2	Sukkur ...	300	66	366	4,33,469	82,814	5,16,273	81,252
3	Larkana ...	100	...	100	3,44,924	61,726	4,06,650	62,922
4	Nawabshah ...	...	...	...	1,75,081	6,514	1,81,595	15,427
5	Hyderabad ...	...	...	...	25,314	5,252	30,563	4,514
6	Thar Parkar ...	1,300	...	1,300	1,43,859	...	1,43,859	31,417
	Karachi ...	1,502	...	1,502	1,11,518	25,079	1,36,597	35,580
	Total ...	3,202	66	3,268	12,78,172	1,87,146	14,65,318	2,21,112

No. III—*contd.*

Suspensions.	Over-payments not shown in column 8 and which are taken to deposits.			Remarks.
	Already suspended.	Remaining to be suspended.	Petty amount credited to Government.	
12	13	14	15	16
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
.....	.....	641	.....	* Rs. 79 were shown in excess in column 10 of last year's return.
50,017	4,016	276	.....	† The difference of Rs. 216 over last year's figures is due to adjustments.
1,18,166	1,132	50	.....	†† The difference of Re. 1 over last year's figures is due to rounding off of figures.
30,805	102	74	.....	‡ The difference of Rs. 199 over last year's figures is due to adjustments.
4,675	.....	89	.....	‡‡ The figures in column 10 of last year's return were incorrect.
90,130	35	.....	.....	§ The difference of Rs. 3 over last year's figures is due to adjustments.
49,299	.....	517	.....	
3,42,993	5,285	1,647	.....	

APPENDIX No. IV.—District Form No. V.—

Comparative statement showing lands assessed and unassessed, 1923-1924 and

No.	District.	Total area.	Year under — Deduct.					
			Unassessed cultivable land.	Uncultivable land.	Land set apart for special purposes.		Land set apart for public purposes.	Land eroded by river.
					Forest.	Other.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	Upper Sind Frontier.	1,725,241	164,751	827,366	40,308	4,014	24,636	91,979
2	Sukkur ...	3,593,298	549,716	1,377,665	264,267	1,953	38,451	60,768
3	Larkana ...	3,240,682	694,649	704,422	59,825	1,046	49,664	38,860
4	Nawabshah ...	2,496,108	138,434	592,305	89,457	2,832	49,736	80,067
5	Hyderabad ...	2,834,046	547,561	407,527	70,906	2,374	44,077	6,265
6	Thar Parkar ...	8,727,079	1,542,135	4,432,760	43,408	8,407	51,682	...
7	Kavachi ...	7,539,721	1,055,278	5,196,417	171,404	34,535	54,984	32,692
	Total for 1923-1924.	30,156,175	4,692,524	13,038,462	739,575	55,161	313,230	310,631
	Total for 1922-1923.	30,148,837	4,749,140	13,019,807	729,391	54,177	312,856	308,062

(*Vide* paragraph 13 of the Report).

occupied and unoccupied, in the Province of Sind during the year the previous year.

report.

Total.	Remainder—Cultivable assessed.	Unoccupied cultivable assessed land.	Land free or specially reduced.	Remainder—Occupied assessed land.	Assessment and quit-rent.	Details.			
						Government.		Alienated.	
						Area.	Government revenue.	Area.	Government revenue.
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
653,054	1,072,187	99,882	147	972,158	15,82,148	924,453	15,78,778	47,705	3,370
2,293,820	1,800,478	209,690	277	1,090,371	14,32,547	788,494	14,22,684	301,877	9,863
1,548,466	1,602,316	220,107	1,210	1,470,899	26,19,598	1,167,150	25,07,569	303,749	12,029
952,881	1,543,277	290,751	3,576	1,248,950	14,81,929	1,170,698	14,75,466	78,253	6,463
1,078,710	1,765,336	407,341	1,885	1,346,110	16,54,936	1,066,469	16,11,250	279,641	43,685
6,078,302	2,648,687	257,789	7,410	2,383,488	14,15,139	2,321,580	14,11,567	61,908	3,572
6,545,310	904,411	162,822	658	880,931	10,33,381	735,578	10,29,345	95,353	4,036
19,149,583	11,006,502	1,648,522	15,663	9,342,907	1,12,19,677	8,174,422	1,11,36,659	1,168,485	83,018
19,173,433	10,976,404	1,640,033	15,738	9,319,638	1,15,07,116	8,148,805	14,25,093	1,170,838	82,018

APPENDIX No. V.—District Form No. IX.—

Statement showing the coercive processes adopted for the Sind during the

No.	District.	Notice under section 152, Bombay Act V of 1879.			
		Number of notices issued.	Number of notices served.	Amount of arrears for which notices issued.	Amount of notice fees recovered.
1	2	3	4	5	6
				Rs.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier ...	3,396	3,396	2,51,538	3,110
2	Sukkur ...	14,189	14,188	3,26,282	9,210
3	Larkana ...	16,085	15,642	4,77,212	13,018
4	Nawabshah ...	5,764	5,764	3,05,683	5,489
5	Hyderabad ...	14,926	14,926	6,13,881	11,378
6	Thar Parkar ...	5,708	5,306	3,27,616	4,952
7	Karachi ...	7,663	7,663	4,12,365	7,069
	Total ...	61,731	60,885	27,14,572	54,226

(*Vide* paragraph 11 of the Report).

realisation of land revenue and the results thereof in the Province of year 1923-24.

Penalty under section 148.			Distraint and sale of moveable property under section 154.				Sale of immoveable property other than land under section 165.		
Number of individuals proceeded against.	Amount of arrears for which penalty was imposed.	Amount of penalty recovered.	Number of individuals proceeded against.	Arrears on account of which distraint was resorted to.	Arrears on account of which sale was resorted to.	Amount realized by sale.	Number of individuals proceeded against.	Arrears on account of which sale was resorted to.	Amount realized by sale.
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42	2,175	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	3,156	329	10	1,081	89	81	...	...	...
524	7,502	752	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	4	167	167	167	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	295	110	...	...	...	...
183	7,636	1,022	5	1,217	387	86	...	...	...
836	20,469	2,173	19	2,760	753	334	...	...	...

APPENDIX

No.	District.	Forfeiture and sale of the				
		Number of notices.	Number of individuals proceeded against.	Arrears on account of which forfeiture was resorted to.	Occupancy of land declared forfeited.	
					Area.	Assessment.
1	2	17	18	19	20	21
				Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
1	Upper Sind Frontier ...	54	54	2,417	657	1,610
2	Sukkur ...	241	241	8,762	3,086	8,762
3	Larkana ...	1,825	1,825	30,843	10,037	29,617
4	Nawabshah ...	1,640	1,640	50,424	8,153	19,903
5	Hydorabad ...	2,413	2,413	89,209	34,645	89,209
6	Thar Parkar ...	72	72	2,863	274	694
7	Karachi ...	551	551	16,418	3,128	8,505
	Total ...	6,796	6,796	2,00,936	59,980	1,58,300

No. V—*contd.*

occupancy under section 163.							Arrest and imprisonment under section 167.		
Occupancy of land sold to the public.			Forfeited land returned to defaulters.		Occupancy of land remaining with Government.				
Area.	Assessment.	Amount realised by sale.	Area.	Assessment.	Area.	Assessment.	Number of persons arrested and detained.	Number of persons imprisoned in the civil jail.	Amount of arrears process for which issued.
22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Acres.	Rs.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.			Rs.
3	7	110	2	5	663	1,593	...	...	.....
...	...	...	99	272	2,987	8,490	1	1	617
...	...	...	8,065	26,555	1,079	3,063	...	...	.....
40	131	1,132	...	...	8,113	19,773	...	...	.....
...	...	...	24,593	64,447	10,053	24,562	...	...	.....
...	...	...	...	...	274	694	.....	...	.....
...	...	...	...		3,128	8,505	.....	...	.....
43	138	1,242	33,658	91,279	26,279	66,683	1	1	617

DISTRICT FORM No. X.

Statement of realisations under the head of revenue of minor importance in the Province of Sind during the year 1923-1924.

District.	Items.			Amount.	Remarks.
	Interest on takavi.	Other items	Ground rent.	Rs.	
Upper Sind Frontier ...	3,353	.....	.....	3,353	
Sukkur ...	51,647	41	.....	51,688	
Larkana ...	34,097	.....	.....	34,097	
Nawabshah ...	37,855	1,717	.....	39,572	
Hyderabad ...	8,917	.....	.....	8,917	
Thar Parkar ...	51,639	.....	.....	51,639	
Karachi ...	26,755	.....	78	26,833	
Total ...	2,14,254	1,758	78	2,16,099	

STATEMENT B.

(*Vide* paragraph 10.)

Causes.	Amount.							
	Upper Sind Frontier District.	Sukkur District.	Larkana District.	Hyderabad District.	Nawabshah District.	Karachi District.	Thar Parkar District.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Due from the estates that are under the Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards in Sind.	...	...	648	5,158	4,149	2,042	3,045	15,042
Under postponement granted for sufficient reasons.	160	6,176	5,239	571	7,296	16,192	1,552	37,176
Written off after the close of the year.	...	...	...	148	...	...	150	298
Endeavours for recovery being made.	...	586	977	...	...	1,055	1,242	3,860
Total ...	160	6,762	6,864	5,247	11,445	19,289	6,019	56,376

STATEMENT C.

(*Vide* paragraph 14.)

Causes.	Amount.							
	Upper Sind Frontier district.	Sukkur district.	Larkana district.	Nawabshah district.	Hyderabad district.	Thar Parkar district.	Karachi district.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Under correspondence for postponement, remission or adjustment.	...	...	...	...	1,515	1,115	...	2,630
Due from establishment under the protection of Manager, Incumbered Estates and Court of Wards in Sind.	...	7,274	21,208	7,150	1,050	12,692	9,918	59,292
Recoveries after close of the year.	...	...	269	...	102	...	834	1,205
Endeavours for recovery being made.	...	73,978	31,445	8,277	1,847	17,610	24,829	1,57,985
Total ...	...	81,252	52,922	15,427	4,514	31,417	35,580	2,21,112

STATEMENT D.

(*Vide* paragraph 14.)

Statement showing the extent of agricultural loan business of Government for the Province of Sind for the years 1918-19 to 1922-23.

Year.	Total amount of advancement made under.		Balance of advances of previous years outstanding.	Total.	Total recoveries.	Amount written off.	Balance remaining outstanding.	Interest recovered.
	Land Improvement Loans Act.	Agriculturists Loans Act.						
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1918-19 ...	8,26,369	21,65,508	15,28,892	45,20,769	7,37,583	1,688	37,81,488	74,565
1919-20 ...	5,33,798	12,41,007	37,82,463	55,57,363	21,34,531	48,700	33,74,132	2,00,933
1920-21 ...	7,51,261	16,92,642	33,76,258	58,20,196	9,96,675	20,042	48,03,479	1,09,594
1921-22 ...	5,30,293	11,07,844	48,13,683	64,51,820	24,68,696	260	39,82,864	2,98,660
1922-23 ...	58,739	2,89,998	39,85,091	43,33,828	21,02,364	1,531	22,29,933	3,12,187

Annual Reports.

Land Revenue Administration Report of the Bombay Presidency, including Sind, for the year 1923-24.

GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Resolution No. P.—63.

Bombay Castle, 15th June 1925.

Letter from the Commissioner, N. D., No. A.D.M.—13 dated 19th December 1924.
Memorandum from the Commissioner in Sind No. P.—84-I. dated 22nd December 1924.
Letter from the Commissioner, S. D., No. A.D.M.P.R.B. dated 23rd December 1924.
Letter from the Commissioner, C. D., No. L.N.D.O.—121 dated 5th January 1925.
Letter from the Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division, No. A.D.M.P.R.—1 dated 5th January 1925.

} Submitting the Land Revenue Administration Reports of their respective charges for the year 1923-24, together with those of the Collectors and certain Sub-divisional Officers.

RESOLUTION.—The season cannot be described as satisfactory owing to the unusual character of the rainfall, which set in at a very late date everywhere and was most uncertain in its incidence throughout the whole season. There was a marked deficiency in nearly all the Northern Division and Central Division districts, while some of the Southern Division districts had too much and others too little rain. As a result, rice failed badly in the northern part of Gujarat and kharif crops were considerably below par in the Central Division. On the other hand, Thana and Surat did well in the Northern Division and East Khandesh had a good kharif crop, while cotton prospered in the Southern Division. The Konkan had a good season and there was a satisfactory inundation in Sind, although rainfall was scanty in that province.

2. The total land revenue demand in the Presidency proper including arrears of past years exceeded that of the previous year by 7 lakhs. Suspensions of land revenue fell by 5 lakhs, but remissions rose from 11 to 48 lakhs. Collections were less by 24·5 lakhs than in 1922-23, the percentage of collections on the net

demand being the same as in the preceding year, *viz.*, 99·8. In Sind the total demand was less than in 1922-23 by 5·7 lakhs while collections fell off by 8 lakhs. Suspensions were nearly a lakh less than in the previous year but remissions were almost doubled. There was a large decrease in the number of coercive processes in Northern Division and a small increase in the number in Central Division, while in Southern Division there was a decrease in most districts. There was also a decrease in such measures in Sind.

3. Takavi advances rose from Rs. 5·3 lakhs to Rs. 7·7 lakhs owing to the generally unfavourable character of the season. The total outstanding debt for the whole Presidency, including Sind, decreased from Rs. 1,48,87,000 at the beginning of the year to Rs. 1,23,04,000.

4. Trade depression continued. The mill industry in the Northern Division suffered considerable losses during the year, although ginning factories did well on account of the high price of cotton. The position in Sholapur was less unfavourable, while many of the minor industries had a good season. The port of Karachi enjoyed a record year, the total volume of trade rising in value from Rs. 58½ crores to the remarkable figure of Rs. 79½ crores, eclipsing the highest previously recorded total by Rs. 4½ crores. The increase was due to the large export trade, particularly in wheat. Local industries in Sind were generally in a prosperous condition.

5. The land revenue administration was carried on efficiently and the Governor in Council is pleased to show his appreciation of the good work done by all district officers.

By order of the Governor in Council,

H. K. KIRPALANI,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To

The Commissioner in Sind,
The Commissioner, N. D.,
The Commissioner, C. D.,
The Commissioner, S. D.,
The Commissioner, Bombay Suburban Division,
All Collectors, including the Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records,
The Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, Bombay Suburban Division,
The Director of Agriculture,
The Registrar, Co-operative Societies,
The Manager, Encumbered Estates in Sind,
The Resident, Kolhapur, and Political Agent, Southern Maratha Country States,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 22 July, 2017

The Accountant General,
The Director of Public Health,
The Director of Public Instruction,
The Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bombay Presidency,
The Educational Department,
The General Department,
The Home Department,
The Political Department,
The Public Works Department,
The Finance Department,
The High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom (by letter).

BOMBAY : PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT CENTRAL PRESS.